The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,010 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the S. S. Bokhara leaving on the 31st May, and during the south-west monsoon, the LAUNCH to convey passengers to the English Mail Steamers WILL LEAVE the COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th May, 1887.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
ASSAM	3011	900	W. A. Wheler	7th June
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
AUSTRALIA	3694	600	R. F. Briscoe	21st "
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th "
NIZAM	2726	600	R. Haselwood	5th July
BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th May 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st June.	20th July.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singapore.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sasoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 16, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4600	650	1st June.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	3500	551	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4250	600	29th "
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 27, 1887.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. Eden Hall will sail on or about 1st June.
S.S. Kirby Hall will sail on or about 15th June.

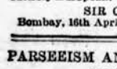
THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars, please apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, May 28 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite passenger steamer "CITY OF VENICE," 3,307 Tons, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 11th June.

The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 Berths. Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS

RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.

TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.

LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.

CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.

HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS. &c., &c., &c.,

DOOR-FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, INALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 472 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd June 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 6th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 20, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1	per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
"	No. 2	"	" 3-4
"	No. 3	"	" 3-0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC per doz.,	Rs. 24 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC "	" 32 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy "	" 36 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use "	" 61 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST DISINFECTANT IS

SOLUBLE CRESOL.

(CALVERT'S.)

THIS Fluid is a concentrated product of uniform strength, it mixes readily with water in any proportion, and when diluted will be found effective in destroying the lower forms of insect and vegetable life and in preventing or arresting putrefactive change.

USES.

As a Purifier of the Atmosphere,
As a Deodorizer Antiseptic and Disinfectant,
As a Destroyer of Mange or Vermin in Dogs,
As an Insecticide to clear Ants and other Insects from Rooms
As an Effective Preservative Agent against Mites in Hides and Skins.

Bottles ½ Pt. 6 as., Pt., 12 as., Qt. Rs. 1-2.
1 gal. tins Rs. 4-4, 5 gal. drums Rs. 20.
Special Quotations to large Buyers.

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ART CRETONNES
NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL
DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
6 *As. to Re.* 1-0 *per yard.*
Samples forwarded on application.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BURMA, AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY,

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

THE VERY PERFECTION OF WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S

GLENLIVET

WHISKY.

SOFT AND MELLOW, PURE, DELICATE AND WHOLESOME.

Rs. 22-8 Per Dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CAUTION!

HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
KANGRA VALLEY.

IT having come to the notice of the above Company that certain Native Tradesmen for their own ends and benefit have endeavoured to prejudice the above well known mark, the Holta Tea Company, Ld., desire to make it publicly known that for the last 8 years their Teas have always fetched both the highest individual prices and the highest average prices of all Kangra Valley and Kumaon Teas sold at Calcutta Auction, where alone the true values of Indian Teas are tested and fixed. Further that the Holta Teas are the only Kangra Valley Teas amongst exhibits from nearly every Plantation on the district, that were awarded the GOLD MEDAL and First Class Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition by a Jury of professional Tea Brokers and Tea Experts, and that such an award by competent judges is the highest evidence of their true excellence, whereas awards at Colonial and Continental Exhibition (of which also the Company possesses a number) are technically worth but little since competent judges cannot be obtained except in London and Calcutta.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

Are represented in Bombay by their Sole Agents,

PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.

FOR WHOM THE CHOICEST SPRING CROP TEAS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED and packed in hermetically sealed pure lead packets (each containing 1 lb. nett) at the Plantation Factory. Free 1lb. sample of these can be obtained by any gentleman on application.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., are the only firm selling Pure and Unadulterated Holta Teas of the Spring Crop of 1887, and the Holta Tea Company guarantee that their Teas now for sale in Bombay are absolutely the BEST DRINKING TEAS obtainable in that city or anywhere in India, whether judged by the standard of the professional Tea Expert, or by that of the ordinary consumer. The reality of this statement can easily be tested by an application for a free sample to

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	"EAST INDIA."	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."
"PALE DRY."	"LONDON PARTICULAR."	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	"RICH OLD BOAL."	

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

MRS. LAKE.

SATEEN DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.

ZEPHYR DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.

FANCY FIGURED MUSLINS
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

INDIAN MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

CASHMERE DRESSES.
Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

SILK AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 65, Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and upwards.

LADIES OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SILVER PLATE FOR PRESENTATION.

GOBLETS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 52 to Rs. 120.

TANKARDS AND MUGS—
Silver Engraved or Chased, Terra Cotta, Lambeth & Daulton, with Silver Mounts, Rs. 38 to Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
For Christening Presents in Case, Mug, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Rs. 72 to Rs. 210.

SILVER SETS—
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case Rs. 42 to Rs. 75.

SILVER SETS—
Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 65.

SILVER SETS—
Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Muffineers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SETS—
Of Tea Cup and Saucer in Case Rs. 95 each.

PRIZE CUPS—
Silver, with and without two Handles and Covers, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

SALT CELLARS—
Silver, in Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Case—Plain, Engraved or Embossed—Oak Wood with Silver Mounts, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

CARD CASES—
Silver, Engraved, in Case Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.

CIGAR CASES—
Silver, in Cases, Engraved or Leather with Silver Mounts, Rs. 55 to Rs. 130

CIGARETTE CASES—
Silver, Engraved or Plain, Rs. 44 to Rs. 60.

BOUQUET HOLDERS—
Silver, in very pretty Designs. Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

SILVER SETS—
Cake-Cutters, Knife and Fork, in Case, Rs 75.

SILVER SET—
Consisting of Sardine Spoon and Fork, Butter Knife and Jam Spoon, in Case, Rs. 83 each.

BREAKFAST SETS—
Silver, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, Rs. 850 each set.

TUMBLERS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, with or without Cover, Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.

MUFFINEERS—
Silver, sets of 2 or 3 in Case, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

NAPKIN RINGS—
Silver, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.

CORAL & BELLS—
In Silver, a great variety, Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

VINAIGRETTES—
Silver, Rs. 18 each.

FISH CARVERS—
In Silver, fitted in cases, Rs. 175 each

SILVER SETS—
Of 6 Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 66.

SILVER SETS—
Of two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Ladle, in Case, Rs. 90.

FRUIT SPOONS—
Silver, in Case, Rs. 105 each set.

TROWELS—
Silver, for Laying Foundation Stones, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

We would draw the attention of Prize Committees to our superb stock of Prize and Presentation Silver Plate, suitable for RACE CUPS, RIFLE CUPS, PRIZES FOR LAWN-TENNIS, BADMINTON, PAPER CHASES, &c. &c.

DESIGNS FOR ADDRESS CASKETS, &c., to illustrate any specific idea or to carry out emblematically any particular subject, will be promptly submitted for approval, accompanied by estimates of cost.

Our large Silver Stock comprises every variety of Presentation, Ornamental, and Table Plate. We make it our especial business to obtain from the first English makers the latest and most *recherche* specimens of modern art; while the facilities afforded by the possession of a *large Manufactory* enable us to excel in our Indian-made Silver Work.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

March 11th, 1887.

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond	Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings from Rs.	150	Diamond and Ruby Rings
Diamond	do.	Gipsy	Rings	" 160	Diamond and Sapphire Rings.
Diamond	3 Brilliants	Claw-set	Rings	" 120	Diamond and Emerald Rings.
Diamond	3 do.	Gipsy	Rings	" 130	Diamond and Turquoise Rings.
Diamond	Single Stone	Claw-set	Rings	" 80	Diamond and Opal Rings.
Diamond	do. do.	Gipsy	Rings	" 90	Diamond and Pearl Rings.

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE

FORMS a sparkling draught equal to any Natural or Artificial Water, which renders it invaluable to Residents and Travellers in Warm Climates. Its occasional use is calculated to maintain health, and it may be taken every morning if circumstances require it, conquering the most obstinate cases of Constipation, and for Children it is an invaluable Saline Medicine.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts	Rs. 33	0	Cash, Rs. 36	0	Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints	" 36	0	" " 39	0	"

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

EDINA WHISKY.

OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED, Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8. KEMP AND CO., LD.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the Pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIA, sewn throughout, and the SEAMS WATERPROFED so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

	Rs. a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes	...each 9 8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes	...each 16 8
Cap to match the above ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings	...per pair 4 8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c:	...each 30 0
Cap to match ...Rs. 6 0 | Leggings	...per pair 10 8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article	...each 28 0
Inverness Capes, as above	...each 35 0
Leggings to match	... 10 8
Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta "Regimental Capes," the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes"	...each 45 0
Grey and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years	...40 to 45 0
Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Batternburg," etc., latest shapes and materials.	each 25 to 35 0
Tan Canvass Waterproof Leggings, for Lacing	...pair 6 8
Waterproof, Tan Canvass Hold-alls, for Travellers	...from 18 8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48	... 15 8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths	...per yard 5 8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	... 18 8
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable	...each 18 8
Vulcanized Hand Basins	...each 7 8 to 8 8

THORPE & Co.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Sound, Wholesome, Rich. Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8; per doz
Unsurpassed in any Market. KEMP & CO., LD

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A BRANCH of this BANK has THIS DAY been OPENED at MANDALAY.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, June 1, 1887.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS, &c., for this Company will be received by the Undersigned up to 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of June 1887, at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Church Gate Street.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (1,000) One Thousand.

The plans may be seen at the office of the Company between 11 a.m., and 6 p.m., and copies of form of Tender, conditions of contract and specification of works can be obtained from the Company's office on payment of Rs. 5 per each set.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1887.

PATRONISED BY CLUBS, MESSES AND HOTELS.

ESSENCE OF CHILLY.

Specially prepared by S. F. WYEED,
29, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KARACHI.

FOR SOUPS, BEEFSTEAKS, MUTTON-CHOPS, &c., a strong and superior preparation, very convenient and economical, palatable like Sauce, its primitive taste and qualities being fully preserved. Equally useful in the Kitchen as well as on the table.

A Boon in travelling and camp life
A Trial will satisfy any epicure.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE PARIS AND VIENNA EXHIBITIONS.

SOLD AT THE BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES, BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,580,000

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of Through-routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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WANTED, A TEACHER for the Anglo-Portuguese School, Bombay. Apply to the MANAGING COMMITTEE, care of this paper.

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£6,500,000 STG is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramguch Fruit Gardens, *via* Naini Tal.

FOR SALE, Hcy. Goulet's best Champagne, Dry, Quarts, Rs. 50; Pints, Rs. 54. Verzenay Extra Dry, Quarts, Rs. 60; Pints, Rs. 64. Sole Agents MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co.

TO BE LET, a Newly-decorated and Furnished SHOP, splendidly situated in Meadow Street. For rent and other particulars, apply to N. J. FRAMJEE, No. 5, Armenian Lane.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 19, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a pair of young ARABS, Bay and Grey, height about 14·1, quiet in Single and Double Harness and under Saddle, believed 8 and. Price Rs. 350. Apply to "M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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PATENT TENT for Shooting, Double Fly, Size 8' by 6'. Height 7 ft. Weight 42 lbs. to 65 lbs. Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to Manager, MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore.

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TO LET, five newly prepared ROOMS for Offices on floor above Mrs. Hunt's Shop. Separate entrance made for each room. Rent Rs. 25, 30, 35, 50 and 60. Also a Godown and Residence.—FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa.

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TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearse & Co. Apply to PEARSE & Co., Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.
SUNDRY SPINNING MACHINERY such as Carding Engines, Drawing, Slubbing and Roving Frames, Ballng and Bundling Presses, Shaftings, Pulleys, &c., &c. Some of the above machines are in good working order and others will be sold in parts to suit the requirements of the purchasers. A lot of broken Machinery for casting purposes is also for sale. Apply to HUSSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJI, At Crawford Market, or at the Sewlal Motilal Mill, Tardeo.

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TRADE MARK. K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(a) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" are a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (b) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment, it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
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Hon. Secretaries.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
IN THE COURT OF THE 1st CLASS SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT SURAT.
Suit Nos. 66, 11, 12, and 196 of 1885.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. are instructed by the Sheriff of Bombay to resume the Bonafide sale in the above Matter at Grant-road near the station, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1887, at 1-30 p.m., and will also sell

The Gold and Silver ornaments and Jewellery.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 1, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd June, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods twist, & other sundry articles, &c., &c.

6 cases white shirtings.
7 „ white sarins.
5 bales grey shirtings.
4 „ grey madapolams.
6 „ grey T cloth.
5 cases printed mulls.
2 bales grey shoodies.
25 cases assorted jams and jellies.
On account of the concerned.
15 bales damaged Turkey Red Yarn.
C D F B 42, 43, 48, 49, 4 bales yellow shirtings 39 yards.
On account and at the risk of Dewjee Hurjeewan.
C D F B, 50-51 2 cases coloured cambrics 39-21 by 26 yards.
„ 1 Yellow „
„ 1 Green „
On account of the concerned.
125 cwt steel hoops for cotton bales.

AUCTION sale of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 1, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property, opposite the Marine Lines Station.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas, and with the consent of Parshotum Sewlal, the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Wellington Street, in the registration sub-district of Fort, were formerly and are now in the occupation of the late Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas and his tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 31, containing by admeasurement 1917·9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: on the east by a public passage, on the west by the Wellington street, on the north by the New Sonapore Street, and on the south formerly by the property of Dewalibhoy Narondas, but now of Mangalbhai, wife of Vullabhoy Lallooobhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Rose and Co., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished substantial made artistic household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and Alexander Mackenzie, best electroplated were real Dresden China dinner, dessert and breakfast services, a handsome solid rosewood grand square sympathetic full-toned pianoforte by Stelzer & Co. (in very good order), han dsom China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, &c. &c., the remaining furniture of Dr. Thomas Blaney and another gentleman.

Catlogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.,

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted brougham.
1 strong bay-Arab horse 14·2, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay pony goes well in harness.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, rich Brussels carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, the property of his Highness HUSSAIN MEAN SAHEB, Nawab of Mangrole.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 5th June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31, Bandora Hill, Bandora, above Mr. J. F. Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, handsome Hunt's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of A. F. GOULD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 1, 1887

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP BRASS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June next, Offers for the Purchase of INGOTS of SCRAP BRASS in quantities up to an aggregate of 100 tons.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 30 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 300.

Cash before delivery.

The Brass may be seen at the Company's Stores, Parel, where also forms of Tender can be obtained.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel 12th May 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 8 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate and on the conditions given in specification.

Standard samples with templets or gauge can be seen and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be Sealed and Superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 1st June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 50), or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th May 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1300 TONS of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under the separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.

No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's Conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on Wednesday, the 1st June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th May 1887.

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Complete and easy reference
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Flowery or Orange Pekoe .....per lb.	1	0
Mixed Teas ..... „	0	12
Pekoe Souchong..... „	0	10
Gunpowder ..... „	0	10
Souchong ..... „		

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 80 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

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Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Musjid, Bombay.

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ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

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FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, Bells, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.

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Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... „ 2-12 „

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

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KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by these pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address and Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....2,000,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SO
LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted to us through the Bank.

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NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
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LONDON BANKERS:
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
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LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOYIS
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
December 12, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or ..... Rs.	55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry..... „	52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... „	58 0	„ 60 0
Dry Klite Choix Champagne ..... „	46 0	„
First Quality Dry ..... „	38 0	„

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN'S AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra..... STILL HOCKS. Rs. 44 0 „ 47 0

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ..... „	16 0	„ 19 0
Ielsesheimer ..... „	17 0	„ „
Leibfrauenmilch ..... „	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein ..... „	31 0	„ „
Hochheimer Berg ..... „	25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer ..... „	25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner ..... „	28	„ 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Juterne..... Rs. 20 0 „

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port ..... Rs.	19 0	„
Fine „ ..... „	22 0	„
Very fine „ ..... „	27 0	„
Most particular Preserved Oldked Port .. „	38 0	„

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands ..... Rs.	12 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc..... „	14 0	„
Les Canons..... „	16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lesbrun ..... „	18 0	„ „
Chateau Leoville ..... „	19 0	„ „
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe ..... „	21 0	„ „
Chateau Lafitte ..... „	23 0	„ „
Chateau Mauvesin ..... „	27 0	„ „

From MUNSERS & FILS.

Haut Canon ..... Rs.	15 0	„
Margaux Medoc ..... „	17 0	„
Chateau Larose ..... „	20 0	„

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc ..... Rs.	13 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre ..... „	16 0	„ „

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret ..... Rs.	17 0	„ „
Chateau Roemer ..... „

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Canara (s), from Calcutta ; and Arabia (s), Bussrah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Bokhara (s), for London, &c ; and Perim (s), London.

A CONTRIBUTION ACKNOWLEDGED.—The Rev. H. C. Squires desires to acknowledge the receipt by post of an anonymous contribution of Rs. 20 to the European and Eurasian Poor Fund.

A VAGRANT.—Robert Watson, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Sorabjee Shapoorjee Master, living in a tent at Matoonga, reported to the police, that during the night his tent had been entered, and sundry boxes removed therefrom to some distance, where they were forced open, and property, consisting of gold jewellery and currency notes to the collective value of Rs. 570, had been stolen.—Jagmohundass Shamdass, living also in a tent near the former complainant, reports that his tent was also entered on the same night and a number of boxes were removed, and from them Rs. 4-12 in cash and two copper-plates, valued one rupee, were stolen.

FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN BOYS.—Two boys employed in the Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, named Ragoo Manajee and Ittoo Urjoon, aged 12 and 13 years, respectively, while at their work on Monday were quarrelling, when Ragoo Manajee stabbed Ittoo Urjoon on the left side of his chest with a reed hook (a small flat needlelike instrument of iron). The boy, on being stabbed, immediately fell down and became unconscious, and died while being taken to the J. J. Hospital. His dead body was taken to the morgue at Cammatteepoora, and an inquest was held by the coroner, touching the death of the deceased Ittoo Urjoon, when the following verdict was recorded : "That the death of Ittoo Urjoon was caused by hœmorrhage following a wound of the heart, inflicted with a reed hook by Ragoo Manajee, under such circumstances that the act was a rash and negligent one, not, however, amounting to culpable homicide. The lad Ragoo Manajee was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having on or about the 30th May, 1887, caused the death of Ittoo Urjoon by doing a rash act, not amounting to culpable homicide. The case was postponed for hearing to the 14th instant, to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear and conduct the case for the prosecution. The accused was remanded to jail.

A CURIOUS PETITION TO THE QUEEN.

A somewhat remarkable petition has been drawn up in Poona for presentation to the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee. It is a petition, praying for re-instatement, by some forty servants who have been dismissed from Government employment, not in the interests of economy, but owing in the majority of instances to their own misconduct. The petitioners ask for "redress," and the arguments they use in advancing their claims to special consideration are peculiar. The following is a copy of their petition :—

The petitioners most humbly beg to submit this petition, bringing to notice that your Gracious Majesty will be so pleased as to take into consideration the following and do justice to them by giving them the redress asked for. On the 16th of February 1887 a great rejoicing was made by all the Indian subjects of your Imperial Majesty on account of the Jubilee year of your Imperial Majesty's reign. A festivity though unknown in India, yet celebrated with great zeal and loyalty by all the subjects, and Government bestowed many grants and released many from Civil and Criminal jails. At this time the highest of Criminals were released, but alas ! no one took notice of Government servants, who, through malice and caprice of their superiors, have lost their appointments. It is a fact that the Indian subjects of your Imperial Majesty in order to celebrate the Jubilee rejoicing raised subscription of thousands of rupees. This speaks highly of their loyalty, and as such they look for every support and kindness from your Most Gracious Imperial Majesty. As the Jubilee festival is to be celebrated in England on 20th June, 1887, the petitioners hope that as this time great many gifts will be given, the petitioners, as your Imperial Majesty's subjects, crave that your Imperial Majesty will be so graciously pleased as to confer on them the boon either of re-instatement or pensions whereby they and their families will be released from their present sufferings. Amongst the petitioners there are certain persons who have been deprived of higher rate of pensions through the bad will of their superiors, and they therefore hope that due regard be had for being bestowed to them their just and equitable pensions. There are certain persons reduced without any just cause, and they hope that they may be raised to their former emoluments. The aforesaid prayers will, it is sanguinely hoped, not be considered by your Imperial Majesty as unreasonble, because even taking the punishments awarded to the petitioners as just, yet, as Government have released criminals of highest offences, the petitioners who have become victims of the present suffering through bad luck, and are not so condemned as the other criminals, have better claims for compassion. Under the above circumstances your Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant the petitioners the redress asked for.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Monday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort. Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, the chairman of the company, presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st March, 1887, was submitted to the meeting :—

In submitting the annual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account made up to 31st March 1887, your directors regret to say that the year under report was one of severe trial to the company. The regular working of the factory did not commence till as late as the middle of the month of May 1886, and even then the working was not altogether free from difficulties. The rains which commenced shortly afterwards reduced the demand for ice, and the working was only partial and unremunerative. Competition with the other ice factory also commenced, and the price at which ice was for some months sold in Bombay was so unprecedentedly low as to leave hardly any hopes of a profitable result. This competition, which was not unexpected, has, however, satisfied your directors that there is ample room for both factories in Bombay, because the reduction which has taken place in the selling price of ice has largely increase the demand by placing it within the reach of all classes of people. Owing to an unfortunate disagreement with the machinists, and financial difficulties caused by circumstances already mentioned in the last annual report, the company's powers were considerably crippled, and it was subjected during the year to harassing legal processes and consequent expenses which have tended to swell the amount of the year's loss. Acting upon the suggestion made by the shareholders at their meeting held on the 27th February, 1887, your directors resolved to issue debentures to the extent of a lakh of rupees. Their invitation for subscription to these debentures has, they are glad to say, been liberally responded to and debentures of the value of Rs. 76,000 have been already taken up. The balance, it is expected, will also be soon taken up, and arrangements have now been completed for issuing the debentures and calling for payment of same. With the proceeds of these debentures all the debts of the company will be paid, and there will remain a surplus in the hands of the company for meeting contingencies if any arise in future. Regretting, as the directors do, the loss of Rs. 20,317-14-5 shown by the present statement of profit and loss account, they are glad to say that they have strong hopes for the future prosperity of the company. They have now adopted a system of selling ice under contract, which is decidedly working better than the previous one, and judging from the way in which business is at present going on, they have every hope that, even after selling ice at such a cheap rate as a quarter of an anna per lb., the working of the factory will show a good result in the future. During the months of May and June alone it is expected that the company will make a profit of at least Rs. 800 The whole of the machinery with the exception of the boilers is working smoothly. The boilers have shown signs of defect, and have been surveyed and reported upon to the machinists, who will, no doubt, have to account for this shortcoming as also for several other disputed matters in due course of time. Messrs. D. E. Gostling and Chabildas Lalloobhoy retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Two directors have therefore to be appointed in their place, as also two auditors, for the next year.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report and the accounts of the company made to the 31st March, 1887 ; re-electing Messrs. David Gostling and Chubildas Lalloobhoy as directors, and re-appointing Mr. Furdonjee Merwanjee Banajee as auditor of the accounts of the company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 100. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman was tendered and the meeting terminated.

PRESENTATION TO MR. J. R. DUXBURY

YESTERDAY morning an address was presented, at his residence in Colaba, to Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who has now held the position for some twenty years. The address, which was in Persian verse, was the composition of Mr. Sorabji Kuverji Taskar, and it testified in terms of the highest praise to the qualities which have endeared Mr. Duxbury to all his subordinates and to the public generally. The address has been signed by many leading inhabitants of Surat, representing all classes of the native community. In the course of the day a number of telegrams were received by Mr. Duxbury from people in Gujerat, congratulating him on the honour done to him. The address was presented by a deputation from Surat, which consisted of Mr. D. F. Dhanjibhoy, Editor, *Guserat Mitra* ; Mr. Madonlal L. Munsiff, Honorary Teacher, Government High School, Surat ; Mr. R. B. Majumdar, Headmaster, Ankleshwar Anglo-Vernacular School ; and Mr. B. F. Dalal. Mr. Taskar, who was unable to be present, had addressed a letter to Mr. Duxbury, pointing to the zeal he had always evinced in the welfare of the native community, and stating that Gujerat owes a great deal to his tact, experience and ability in working the line under his control. Mr. Taskar was happy to say that the sentiments which had actuated him in composing the poetical address were fully shared in by the employés of the railway company, and by merchants and other men of position. The mounting and framing of the address was a commendable product of native workmanship. The carving was done by Mr. Rajaram, of the Parukh School of Art, and the address was printed and illuminated under the superintendence of Mr. R. Venkatesh, Superintendent, Mission Press.

Mr. Duxbury, in thanking the deputation, said :—Gentlemen,—I accept with pleasure your address, and I do so the more readily, because it emanates from persons with whom I have no acquaintance, and the names of many of whom I now hear for the first time. You will allow me, gentlemen, to take exception to much that has been stated in my favour in the address, as I consider it is not fully deserved. I have done nothing more than my duty, and that too in some cases, I fear, I have not done as well as I could have wished. The railway communication with Gujerat has been much improved, and the line may now, perhaps, rank with most of the leading lines throughout the country. This is, perhaps, due to the rich country through which the B. B. & C. I. Railway line passes, and to the large traffic that we have to deal with, as it places a better service at the disposal of trains at the disposal of the passengers, than we could do in less favourable circumstances. With reference to our train service, I have no doubt that the improvement in our suburban traffic is due, to a large extent, to the capabilities of Bombay, with its manufactures, the expansion of its area, and the increase of its population. That the railway service has been successful in developing the traffic does not, I think, admit of doubt, inasmuch as while, twenty years ago, there were only two suburban trains, there are now so many as ninety. I feel much indebted to you, gentlemen, and all the more so on account of the extreme trouble you have taken in travelling a long distance to come here. This must have entailed on you very great personal inconvenience, and I cannot but return to you my hearty thanks for all the trouble you have taken.

Mr. Dalal, a member of the deputation, then said that he considered himself fortunate in having waited that morning on a man who was always interested in the welfare of the people, who regarded him as a patron of the poor. The speaker had frequent occasions to travel over the greater part of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, and had never heard either any of the passengers or the company's servants mention Mr. Duxbury's name, but with love and respect.

Another member, Mr. Munsiff, observed that the sentiments contained in the address were shared in by all sections of the native community.

The members of the deputation then sat down to a breakfast to which they were invited by Mr. Duxbury, and left after having partaken of it.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THROWING LIGHT UPON THE QUESTION.

BOTH the English and Irish are Christians. The English are Protestants and the Irish are Roman Catholics. Formerly the English maintained Protestant missionaries in Ireland at the expense of the Irish, as the Irish are conquered like ourselves. The Irish began a terrible agitation, and some liberal-minded Englishmen joined them. The Government was at last compelled to do its duty. If it was considered improper to maintain Protestant missionaries at the expense of the Irish, who are Christians, how can it be proper to maintain Christian missionaries at the expense of the people of India. There are various sorts of religion in this country, but none of them have any concern with Christianity, and it is a matter of wonder that the Christian missionaries are supported at the expense of the people. If the Government is too anxious to give us the light of Christianity, let the expense be borne by the Treasury of England. If this were done, we should not have to bear the income-tax. We shall then consider whether Christianity is good or bad.—*The Suravi and Pataka.*

THE HON. MR. RANADE.

The *Indu Prakash* says :—We regret that the Hon. Mr. Ranade, on the expiry of the term of his office as a member of the Legislative Council, will not be re-elected. Lord Reay, we hear, is opposed to the policy of re-election except in cases, where necessity or the state of legislation requires its adoption. But at the same time it should be remembered that there are not many men among us, who, uniting experience, information, and judgment to culture and public spirit, are more fitted than any one else to sit in our Councils and assist Government with their advice and suggestions. The policy of electing a new man every two years merely because he is new will show that Government regard the election more as an honor conferred upon the man elected than as an acknowledgment of the man's ability and serviceableness in the Councils. Lord Reay's appointments have been exceptionally good so far, and we need never fear that men will be selected hereafter, who have no education and public spirit. In the place which Mr. Ranade will shortly vacate, no better man could be found than our public-spirited and worthy countryman—Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, who served so zealously on the Forest Commission and is serving so well now on the Public Service Commission that his selection will be hailed with delight by the native public, while it will be a fitting recognition by Government of the services he has rendered, and is rendering to the Government and to the country.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Bokhara, Capt. C. R. Edwards, sailed yesterday for London with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers :—

FOR LONDON.—Mr. J. Walker, Mr. W. Cox, Mrs. Hopburn and children and Mr. Gatteling.

FOR BRINDISI.—Major-Gen. Miles and Mrs. Miles.

FOR VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. H. Elliot and Mr Thacker.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Aboona in the Prince's Dock this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting ? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

A TRUMPED-UP CASE IN BENGAL.

IN the Calcutta Criminal Revisional Court on the 27th inst., Mr. B. Chakravarti applied for and obtained a rule, calling on the Sessions Judge of Jessore to show cause why the conviction and sentence in the following case should not be set aside :—One Sook Chand Mundul was charged with committing murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to transportation for life, the Judge differing with the assessors who acquitted the prisoner. At the hearing of the rule, Mr. Chakravarti stated the facts of the case, which are briefly these. One Dukhiram, the person supposed to have been murdered, a priest by profession, living in the village of Renikhali, in the district of Jessore, was in the habit of visiting a woman, named Rajani Bewan, who resided in a village opposite Renikhali across the river. It appears that the accused also began visiting this woman, and the fact coming to the knowledge of the priest, he forbade all intercourse between the parties. In spite of this, however, the accused continued his visits. On Friday, the 19th November last, the priest was seen near the woman's house in the evening, but evidence on this point is somewhat conflicting. This was the last seen of the priest, and the accused was next charged with murdering him, by cutting his throat while he was asleep in the verandah of the house, and it was alleged that the body was thrown into the river by the accused, assisted by Rajani Bewah. A woman who was staying with Rajani, and a lad of 12 years of age, were the principal witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. Chakravarti, after a few remarks, read to the Court a copy of the judgment passed by the Sessions Judge of Jessore, on which the Chief Justice remarked that there was no evidence to show that a murder had been committed, the body had not been found, nor had the blood-stained clothes been traced, and none of the neighbours had been called to support the facts as alleged by the prosecution. Under these circumstances, his Lordship was of opinion that this was a very suspicious case.

Mr. Chakravarti was proceeding to read the evidence of the boy Tikari, when he was stopped by the Court, who called on Mr. Kilby to reply.

Mr. Kilby stated that he found a great deal of difficulty in this case. There was the evidence of the two eye-witnesses, and of the boy who deposed to having seen the stains of blood on the ground after they had been smeared over with mud and cow-dung.

The Chief Justice said it was perfect nonsense to suppose that a boy of 12 years of age could trace blood-stains after they had been so obliterated, and Mr. Justice Prinsep remarked that, from his extensive experience in mofussil criminal cases, he had no hesitation in pronouncing this a "regular police case." The Court were also of opinion that the preliminary investigation in the case before the committal was unsatisfactory, no attempt having been made to trace the body or the clothes. The prisoner was, therefore, acquitted, and it was intimated that a written judgment would be delivered by the Court later on.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

THE official news of the late cyclone, received at the Port Office, shows that the storm has been more destructive than was at first anticipated. A telegram from Mr. Ransom, the pilot on board the Nepaul, which arrived at Saugar all right, says :—" Pilots Ridge light vessel unknown. Eastern Channel light vessel adrift and missing ; intermediate light vessel not in position. Lower Gasper is in her station. Upper Gasper is in her station and direct communication with some of the widest and richest confields of India. I allude to the districts lying to the north and east of Agra. We are thus brought into communication with the garden of India, Rohilcund, and by materially shortening the distance between those districts and the sea—and this moreover at a point nearest of all to Aden and the European markets—there can be no question that we shall not only enormously facilitate existing trade, but we shall call into being an immense development of new trade.

There is also from an Imperial point of view a great advantage to be derived from this proposed line. It brings the very head and centre of our Indian dominions into much closer connection with our military base in England. The country in the vicinity of Delhi and Agra was the focus of the outbreak of 1857, and should the power of our Government be ever again seriously shaken or menaced, whether by external foes or by the revolutionary spirit which those foes might attempt to raise, the same districts would certainly be again the centre of action. To bring them into closer and more direct connection with England would be a most material advantage. It has been suggested that the practicability of a hostile advance upon India from the North West has been so far enhanced by recent events as to cause the deserts of Rajputana to be regarded as a line of defensive value against an enemy in possession of the line of the Indus. If they were so regarded, it must be conceded that the connecting line between Hyderabad and the Bombay and Baroda Railway via Hyderabad and Umarkot will become of great importance in the defence of Lower Sind and in menacing ; the flank of the enemy ; while the line from Ajmere to Bhawulpore might actually facilitate the designs of the enemy if the made good his hold on the terminus after victory at that point. Our proposed line would be almost as useful as the above in regard to bring a line of communication from the West in support of our advanced position at Quetta or beyond, while it could hardly serve the enemy's turn unless we suppose him to have attacked and occupied Hyderabad, which would surely be a very advanced stage of operations indeed.

Mr. Currie seconded the Resolution which was carried.

Mr. Dowlutram Jethmal then moved "That copies of the resolutions just passed be forwarded to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, to the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab and North West Provinces, to the Durbars of the Rajputana Princes, to the Hon'ble Sir. T. Hope, Public Works Minister, and to Colonel Conway Gordon, Director General of Railways."

This resolution having been seconded was carried.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

RUMOURS brought from Bokhara by travelling merchants represent the Emir as seriously ill, and at the same time greatly troubled by dissensions in his dominions, fomented by the Russian agent. The latter is represented as having, by money-gifts and otherwise, won over certain leading men of Bokhara, whose names are given, to intrigue with the pro-Russian party in Badakshan. Informed of this, the Bokharan ruler intercepted their messengers, and seized the incriminated nobles. He then caused the captured letters to be read in open Court, and sentenced them to imprisonment and confiscation of property. The Russian agent, however, who was present, is alleged to have interposed, on the ground that the punishment was unmerited and could not be inflicted without the Czar's sanction. To the Emir's objection that there was no stipulation of this kind in the Russo-Bokharan treaty, the agent replied that the chiefs had only acted according to Russian instructions from Tashkend. In proof of this, the agent pointed out to the Emir, that two of the letters which had been seized, were written by the Governor of Tashkend, to the Governor of Badakshan and the Ruler of Chitral, respectively. The letter to the Ruler of Chitral is said to have been to the effect, that the Czar's dominion in Central Asia was of long standing ; that he wished to keep Chitral under his protection ; and hoped that Aman-ul-mulk would display due loyalty in his cause. To Abdulla Jan, the Governor of Badakshan, the letter stated that the Russian Governor of Tashkend regarded him as his own friend, and wished him to be a faithful friend of the Russian Government. The Ruler of Chitral, through whose territory the letter was intended to pass, was directed to arrange for its delivery to the addressee, and to convey the replies to both letters to the Governor of Tashkend, through the Governor of Kolab on the frontier. Upon this explanation, the Emir of Bohara, according to the stories of the merchants, delivered the arrested chiefs to the Russian agent ; and addressed one letter on the subject to the Governor of Tashkend and another to the Czar.

Later intelligence brought from the same part of the world, states that several other Chiefs of Bokhara had also sent private letters to Abdul Malik, the chief Bokharan refugee in Afghanistan, stating that they were disgusted with the present Government of Bokhara, and the extortion of the Emir's military officers, and praying him to come back at once to lead a revolt against the Emir. The latter, however, is said to have discovered the plot and despatching a troop of soldiers to intercept the messenger, one Sadik Mirza, caught him on the Oxus frontier. After reading the letter, the Emir ordered Sadik Mirza to be beheaded, and threw the conspirators into prison sending an account of the whole matter to the Russian authorities at Tashkend. The Russian agent in Bokhara according to our informants, is suspected as the author of the whole plot. Except that the names, which are given in both cases, of the incriminated chiefs differ ; we might suppose that these two stories relate to the same occurrence—with variations. It is however impossible to say how much or how little credence should be attached to information coming from purely native sources concerning Central Asian affairs.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY IN SIND.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the Frere Hall, Karachi, on the 26th inst. for the purpose of organising a memorial to Government for the speedy construction of a line of Railway from Hyderabad via Umerkote to Pachpadra on the Rajputana State Railway. It was very numerously attended, a large proportion of the European and Native gentlemen of the station joining the assemblage. The chair was occupied by Mr. James Grant, of the Bank of Bombay, who said :—The scheme which we wish to press upon the attention of Government is the construction of a line of Railway from Gidu Bunder, by way of Umerkote to Pachpadra to join with the Jodhpore State Railway and the Rajputana State Railway system. Through unacquaintance, I will not say ignorance, of the true nature of the country through which this line will traverse, it has hitherto been supposed that it is a desert. We learn, however, on very good authority, that it is nothing of the kind, that between the sand ridges which prevail in that district there lie green, extended and happy valleys, capable of producing abundant returns for whatever is committed to their nursing and tender care. Water is abundant and there is an ample supply of babul-wood which could if necessary be utilised as fuel for locomotives. I have had communications addressed to me, not only by the Assistant Commissioner of Thar and Parkar, but by other Members of the Sind Commission, in which they express their appreciation of the value that would result from the opening up of the country by the proposed line ; and further, I may tell you that I have had a memorial presented to me this morning by the inhabitants of Hala strongly pointing out the advantages which would fall to them by their being able to send their produce to market by *Rail*, which most clearly points, to the intelligent acknowledgment and interest with which the rural population view the scheme which we have to-day met to discuss and advocate. It will suffice for the present purpose if I direct your attention to the main arguments in favour of this line. (a) It will bring Delhi over 300 miles nearer to this Port than it is at present by the North Western system. (b) Taking Delhi as a centre of trade, it will give Karachi an advantage of 100 miles over Bombay. (c) It will open up a country, the trade of which is, at present, owing to the imperfect nature of its communication with outside districts dwarfed and insignificant. (d) It will place beyond the risk of famine the district of Thar and Parkar which is now wholly dependent for its food supply on an irregular rainfall. (e) It will provide the means for an exchange of daily postal communication with the presidency towns. (f) It will by reduction of mileage reduce the cost at which cereals and other produce could be laid down in London, and thereby give a stimulus to exports and imports, or trade generally. (g) It will connect two important Railway systems and afford a means for the easy and expeditious movement of troops from either the Bengal or Bombay Presidency to the frontier. Mr. McHinch, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, then moved the first Resolution as follows :—" That this meeting resolves to memorialise the Government and urge the necessity of the construction of a line of Railway from Hyderabad *via* Umerkot, to connect with the Jhodhpore State Railway." He said :—It would be wrste of time to go into the general question of the advantages of Railway communication ; that is a question that has been practically settled long ago. I will, however—, ask you to consider how Karachi is situated with regard to Railway facilities. We have the line of Railway debouching at this Port, the North Western, and although we gratefully acknowledge that this line has done a very great deal in developing the trade of this Port and is willing to do all that is possible, the most they can do is to make Karachi the Port, not as it should be, for the whole of the Punjab, but for a part of it. If you look at all the large ports in India you will see that they have Railways converging towards them from all directions, while we have only one line, and that not going directly inland but running away up to the north and north-east. Karachi is thus handicapped for want of sufficient Railway communication, and we maintain that until we get some such line as we now propose, which will put us in connection with the great Railway systems of Western India, the trade of Karachi can never be placed on a secure footing, nor can the large sums of money which Government has sanctioned for expenditure on our harbour, be ensured to yield a profitable return. We want some Railway communication laterally with the districts lying directly inland of us that will open out new markets for both import and export. This want the Railway line which we have come here to-day to advocate would supply. By connecting Hyderabad with the Jhodpore State Railway, and thus with the Rajputana-Malwa system, Karachi would be made the nearest seaport for Delhi and for a considerable portion of the North-West Provinces, and entirely new fields would be opened up to us for trade. We have been hitherto told that this scheme is barred, as we are shut out by an impassable desert, and as the cost of the line would be very great and the local traffic on the new line to be made could not pay, we need not think of it. Now, how does the case actually stand ? As far as Umerkote, which is some 84 miles from Hyderabad, there is no difficulty whatever in the way, and we have it on undeniable authority that the line from Hyderabad to that point would command a large and paying traffic, besides stimulating cultivation in wheat which now languishes from the want of proper transport. Taking the other end of the line, we find that the Jhodpore authorities are willing to come on to meet us with their State Railway probably to the borders of the Jhodpore State. The intervening space of about 100 miles certainly offers some difficulty from sand-hills, but these are not we believe by any means as formidable as was at first supposed, as Dr. Pollen (to whose energy we owe much) has discovered that they are not shifting sand at all, but could be easily cut through. Be this as it may, we think a good case has been made out for an exhaustive surveyand if by making about 100 or even 150 miles of Railway we can be put in connection with a system of railways which extends to thousands of miles, I say it would be a fatal error to delay commencing the work. Now, gentlemen, let us look for a moment at some difficulties likely to be put in the way of a new line, which an unbiassed observer would say should be under taken forthwith. It has great obvious advantages and offers so few real difficulties. In the first place, gentlemen, we have to expect opposition in Bombay, because as the *Bombay Gazette* recently put it, we might relieve Bombay of a part of their Punjab traffic. It is our fortune, gentlemen, in having the natural seaport for the Punjab, that there is some truth in this, and were it not the case of any other Port than their own, the *Bombay Gazette* would probably have added—let trade find its natural channel, and if it goes to Karachi it will be the better for that Port. It, however, gentlemen, is the great difficulty of our connection with the Bombay Presidency, that our interests clash, and local influences in Bombay, as is perhaps natural, prevail to our detriment. The difference when we have to deal with the Punjab is very marked, as their and our interests are one, and we receive hearty support in any well matured scheme which we go to them with in regard to the North Western Railway arrangements.

Mr. Gupta, Editor of the *Sind Times*, seconded the above Resolution which was carried unanimously. Colonel Cory moved the second Resolution :—" That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, the Hon'ble Mr. Dyaram Jethmal, Mr E. Leggett, Mr Faiz Mahomed, Mr, R. H. Alexander, Mr. Oodharam Jethmal, Colonel Cory, Mr. Rijoomal Choitsing, Mr. Dewanmal Suchanand, and Mr, Fattechand Atmaram, with power to add to their number, be appointed to draw up a memorial to be forwarded to the Government of India through the local Government, and that the same Committee do wait upon the Commissioner in Sind and solicit his valuable co-operation and support in pressing the matter on the attention of Government." He said :—The particular railway which it is our object to-day to urge upon public attention and upon the consideration and support of the authorities, is one, which is calculated to bring our port of Karachi into most prominent utility not only will it have the effect of fertilising the new districts through which it is to pass, but in making a connecting link of trifling comparative length, with another system of railways that lies on our flank, it brings this port within immediate and direct communication with some of the widest and richest confields of India. I allude to the districts lying to the north and east of Agra. We are thus brought into communication with the garden of India, Rohilcund, and by materially shortening the distance between those districts and the sea—and this moreover at a point nearest of all to Aden and the European markets—there can be no question that we shall not only enormously facilitate existing trade, but we shall call into being an immense development of new trade.

There is also from an Imperial point of view a great advantage to be derived from this proposed line. It brings the very head and centre of our Indian dominions into much closer connection with our military base in England. The country in the vicinity of Delhi and Agra was the focus of the outbreak of 1857, and should the power of our Government be ever again seriously shaken or menaced, whether by external foes or by the revolutionary spirit which those foes might attempt to raise, the same districts would certainly be again the centre of action. To bring them into closer and more direct connection with England would be a most material advantage. It has been suggested that the practicability of a hostile advance upon India from the North West has been so far enhanced by recent events as to cause the deserts of Rajputana to be regarded as a line of defensive value against an enemy in possession of the line of the Indus. If they were so regarded, it must be conceded that the connecting line between Hyderabad and the Bombay and Baroda Railway via Hyderabad and Umarkot will become of great importance in the defence of Lower Sind and in menacing ; the flank of the enemy ; while the line from Ajmere to Bhawulpore might actually facilitate the designs of the enemy if the made good his hold on the terminus after victory at that point. Our proposed line would be almost as useful as the above in regard to bring a line of communication from the West in support of our advanced position at Quetta or beyond, while it could hardly serve the enemy's turn unless we suppose him to have attacked and occupied Hyderabad, which would surely be a very advanced stage of operations indeed.

Mr. Currie seconded the Resolution which was carried.

Mr. Dowlutram Jethmal then moved "That copies of the resolutions just passed be forwarded to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, to the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab and North West Provinces, to the Durbars of the Rajputana Princes, to the Hon'ble Sir. T. Hope, Public Works Minister, and to Colonel Conway Gordon, Director General of Railways."

This resolution having been seconded was carried.

THE THIRD GOORKHAS.

THE following appears among the General Orders of the 25th instant :—

It is with deep regret that the Commander-in-Chief finds himself compelled to notice in General Orders a matter which, as being to the discredit of an officer of long and gallant service, his Excellency would gladly have passed over in silence. Towards the end of 1885, Colonel H. H. Lyster, C.B., V.C., quitted the command of the 3rd Goorkhas. In the following spring serious misconduct occurred in the battalion, and enquiry showed that this failure of discipline originated with Colonel Lyster. During this officer's tenure of command the men had been accustomed to receive a compensation for dearness of rice at a rate to which they were in no way entitled and the excessive compensation was drawn and passed on certificates signed by Colonel Lyster which contained a misrepresentation of fact. The discontinuance of these unauthorised rates was not understood by the men, and produced discontent which culminated in a serious breach of discipline. In this matter Colonel Lyster's action was improper, and his error of judgment so conspicuous and dangerous (as was proved by the event), that it has become the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to place on public record his emphatic disapproval of Colonel Lyster's conduct. Colonel Lyster has afforded an example of an officer who, with the best intentions for the good of his regiment has, by a lax interpretation of his responsibility towards the Government, done his men a most serious injury. His failure in his duty to the State has entailed a failure in his duty to those placed under his command. His misconduct has not only brought discredit on himself, but has involved his regiment in serious trouble.

MADRAS.

THE TRAIN SERVICE.—The existing train service on the South Indian Railway is, we hear, to undergo a revision from 1st July 1887, and a revised time-table, to come into operation on that date, is at present before the Consulting Engineer for Railways. The revision has been found necessary on account of the replacement of the present 40lb rails by 50lb rails in different sections at the same time, which necessitates a reduction in the speed of trains, as also the reconstruction of some bridges. Opportunity has been taken in the revised train service to effect certain desirable improvements. Another mixed train is to be run from Chingleput to Cuddalore, New Town and *vice versa*, so as to form another through train to and from Trichinopoly. Instead of two short trains between Pondicherry and Kandamangalam, a second through mail is to be introduced.—*Times.*

THE MADRAS RACES.—The Raja of Venkatagiri has promised to subscribe Rs. 1,500 to the Madras Races for cups to bear his name. It is hoped that the movement set on foot to restore the Madras Meeting to something like its former position in the sporting world will be crowned with success. It is understood that it has the sympathy of H. E. the Governor, as well as of the most important Native Chiefs and European and Native gentlemen in the Presidency.—*Ibid.*

BURMA.

A CONSTABLE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—About half-past twelve o'clock on Thursday night, a Hindustani constable of the jail guard, who was on sentry duty upon one of the turrets of the Central Jail, Rangoon, was struck by lightning and killed. Two other constables were stunned, and though they have recovered consciousness appear to have lost their sense of hearing. A wire connected with the alarm bells was snapped, and as they were thus set in motion, a detachment from the Native Infantry came down in hot haste, but of course had to return as there was no disturbance in the jail.

THEFT OF PRECIOUS STONES.—Before the Junior Assistant Magistrate of Rangoon, on Thursday, two Burmans, respectively named Shway Bwin and Shway Hmone were charged the first with theft of some gold and precious stones and the second with having assisted the first accused in disposing of property which he knew to be stolen. Shway Bwin, a lad of twelve years, stole the gold and stones from the complainant's box, in a *kyoung* in the Kanyeygoung quarter of Kemendine, and gave them to the second accused, who sold them to a chetty at Rangoon, and both shared the sale proceeds between themselves. His Worship convicted both the accused and awarded Shway Bwin twelve stripes and sentenced Shway Hmone to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

A FRENCH CONSUL AT MANDALAY.—The presence of a French Consul in Mandalay is against all rules established by the Government of India, which never allows any foreign consuls in the interior of its provinces. This breach of rule is owing to Sir Charles Bernard. We have said nothing about the matter up to this time, because we naturally thought that the consul was sent here to represent the interests of his countrymen at the enquiry, ordered by the Government of India, into the claims put forward by the various nationalities against the late Burmese Government. To our surprise, however, the French Consul started for Bhamo on the very day that the enquiry began, and came back when the enquiry was closed. This being the case, it is difficult to account for his presence here, much less can we show—or he himself show of what use he is here. We think the British Government would do well to cease to recognise him as Consul for France, and the Government of the latter country would do well to abolish the office. It will certainly be a means of economy on the part of France, since in the French Republic economy is a *Gordre du jour*, and an expensive Consulate out here is not required.—*Mandalay Herald.*

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rates Re. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 3 0
Brisket and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 6
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 6
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.	0 4 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0 4 0

MUTTON—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast largo	0 3 0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 9	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

OWING to the Whitsuntide holidays we have no Commercial Telegrams from Home to-day, and we have consequently had a quiet day in business.

COTTON has been very inactive, the transactions reported including export and mill purchases being only about 1,750 bales. Of this we notice 500 bales Dhulia at Rs. 168 ; 750 bales Dhollera and Wudhwan at Rs. 183 to Rs. 193½ ; 200 bales Veravul at Rs. 163 to Re. 170 ; and 200 bales Compta at Rs. 165 per candy. The Receipts for the two days have been fairly liberal, and so long as the weather keeps fine we shall no doubt have considerable arrivals of Dharwar and Compta, but Bhownuggers and Dholleras are nearly exhausted, and very little will come from these ports after this week. Prices are unaltered, the following being to-day's official quotations :—

	Fine	F.G. Good.	F.G.F. Dely.	
Bengals	161	146 141	135	
Amraoti	...	... 185	...	
Belatee	195	190 182	...	
Karanja	...	208 203	194	
Akola	...	... 197	...	Nominal
Sheegaum	...	... 197	...	
Khamgaum	...	... 198	...	
Julgaum	...	193 188	180	
Khandesh (generally)	...	... 187	178	
Barsee	...	206 200	194	Ready
Nuggur	...	... ...	191	
Bhownugger	218	202-3 192	184	
Dholleras up c.				
Wudhwan pressed	218	203 192-3	...	
Do. B'bay pressed	...	196 185	172	
Broach (best)	237	240 ...	...	
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	... 203	...	
Westerns	...	... 189	...	May-Jn.

WHEAT is still very firmly held, and some high prices have been paid by exporters buying in against dealers, but otherwise there is not much doing at the rates now current, say Rs. 4-9 to Rs. 4-10 per White Pessy, Rs. 4-6-6 per White Delhi.

SEEDS are firm at unchanged prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay during Sunday and Monday were as follows :—

Cotton	11,735 bales.
Wheat	220,352 cwts.
Linseed	33,496 ,,
Rapeseed	18,069 ,,
Gingelly	5,821 ,,
Poppy Seed	1,417 ,,

FREIGHTS are not quotably altered. Very few engagements have been made to-day, and now that may shipments are over exporters are endeavouring to get in at easier rates for early shipment.

EXCHANGE.—The market has continued very steady and for to-day's mail an advance of 1-32d. has been made for Mercantile Bills, but otherwise there has been no change either ready or forward. Quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 25-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4½ to 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16 to 31-32d., June delv, 1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1-78½ to ¾	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet and unaltered, Fours at Rs. 97⅞, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 102.

SHARES exhibit no material movement. Mills are all pretty steady, Bank of Bombay firm and in request, but their is nothing much doing outside the usual brokers' ring.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* of 13th May summarizes the position and prospects of the Cotton Market as follows :—

The market has all week been in a more or less artificial condition, owing to the highly sensitive state of the speculative department. So far as the situation of actual Cotton is concerned, the tone has been dull, owing to the more favourable tenour of the advices about the new crop, and to the increasingly unsatisfactory condition of business in Manchester; but the influence of the feeble state of the spot market on prices has been quite neutralised by the firm attitude assumed and maintained by Futures. This firmness is purely artificial, inasmuch as it is the outcome, not of a prospective scarcity of actual Cotton, but of a problematical inability of the "bears" to fulfil the contracts they have made with the "bulls." As it is pretty certain that there will be more American Cotton in Liverpool on the 30th Sept. next than there was twelve months previously, there will be no difficulty experienced in settling outstanding contracts; but in the meantime the market may be kept in a highly nervous condition. Provided spinners continue to keep cool, however, there are not likely to be any very serious fluctuations; and though prices may occasionally march up, they will have to march down again.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	86½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do	252
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	105xd.
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	875
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 93	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,725

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£116
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	350
Bruel's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	125	125	Rs. 14	110
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,300
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,750
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 80	605
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	7	97½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	423½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	395
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 70	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co.	455	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	560

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200	200	10 / 5 p.	170
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	150	6 p.c	130
Bapty Co., Ld.	835	200	100	nil.	155
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	165	Rs. 20	90
Do. New issue	500		100	2-3p.c	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	37	10 2-3p.c	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	100	2-3p.c	100xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	500	11 p.c	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	100	Rs. 5	108
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	1,600	7 p.c.	2725
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	375	Rs. 5	680
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	..	3½	103½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	14 Nl.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	400	..	400
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	100	Rs. 10	72
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	40	..	45
Kaiser-i-Hind Coal Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	10	Rs. 15	10½
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	25	Rs. 4	10½
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	250	..	250
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	175	Rs. 26	334
Napier Hotel Co.	1,000	100	100	15 p.ct.	102
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	104
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	105
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	21
Port Canning Co.	8,000	200	1,000	Rs. 18	45
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.o.	320
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	101
Telephone Co., Ld.	10,000	25	25		90
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	..	74
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	1,205
Western India Cotton Mills	200	125	100	nil.	135
M. M. Moody & Co.	300	50	300	11 p.c.	65

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,808	1,000	1000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton 20,000 Cts. left	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	410
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company	9,365	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Altwi Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	340
Allianoe Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	535
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	355
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	535
Berar Mf'g. Co. Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	155
Central India S. & W Company	2,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	720	Rs. 17½	660
Connaught Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	885
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 33	510
City of Bombay Shares	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	785
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	660
Framji Petit Mfg. Co	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500		157
Hindustan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	337	760
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.a.	720
Hydraabad Spinning Co	700	100	50	Rs. 30	830
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,320
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	565
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,345	500	500	Rs. 5-5-	400
Jewraj Balloo	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 55	1017½
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
Khatao Mackennee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	760
Loopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	135
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,000
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	359
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1195
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	1755
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,380
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	100	..	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	..	
Naigaum Cotton Clean Ning Co., Ld.	200	1,000	100	..	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	805
Oriental	5,750	625	625	Rs. 25	5124
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	600	500	500	..	72
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	835
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,40	1,000	00	..	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,120xd
Soondardas	650	1,000	1,000	..	610
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	275xd.
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	..	231
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	610
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40	775

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S S Perim, 866 tons, Captain W C Smith, Agents Messrs J Mackintosh & Co., sailed yesterday for London laden with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F J Raffin, cleared yesterday for Aden, International ports and Suakin, with a general cargo and 275 deck passengers on board.

THE S S Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain J M Simpson, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta (May 1) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain H J Lister, Mr E Jones, Mr and Mrs C S J N Coelho.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Arabia, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning under Captain C R Kendall, with a general cargo including eleven chests of opium, 48 mules, 8 drivers and the following passengers from the Persian Gulf and Karachi :—Mr and Mrs Hilpern, Mr Griffin, Mr Wild, Mr E Davabhai, Mr S Moodlier and 48 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, will sail to-day at 5 p.m. :—For Genoa—Lieut and Mrs Montanaro, one gentleman, Surg-Major Waters, Mr and Mrs Phelps, Mr. Maguire, Capt Lister, Sister Annetta, Sister Secundina, Mr F Sarasin, one gentleman, a Lady and 2 children, Mr Ernest Zallinger, Mr Jules Ziegler, Mr E B Clark, Mr and Mrs O'Connell and daughter, Mrs Muirhead and friend, Mr Engelke and 4 natives. For Aden—7 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

30TH MAY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Australia	..	Briscoe	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Victoria	2225	W. Russel	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, M. Lebanon	..	E. Elliott	C	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Venetia	1633	Worcester	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Europa	1492	R. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kimberley	..	J. Higgins	F	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, C. Graham	1911	Boar	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Tolkwith	..		H	Rutunjee Bomonjee.
,, Perim	866	W. C. Smith	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Lamport	..	Cotter	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2353	Macdogall	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Lisnacrieve	1381	J. Williams	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Niagara	2044	Talbot	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Westbourne	1227	R. Bonington	P	Boyts Craig & Co.
,, Friary	..		P	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, St. Albuns	..		Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Alcona	..		Ibis	Rally Bros.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
31	Canara (s)	Simpson	Calcutta, May 2.
	Arabia (s)	Kendall	Busreh, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
31	Bokhara (s)	Edwards	London, &c.
	Perim (s)	Smith	London.

The s.s. King Arthur was cleared out yesterday for Aden and other ports.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—

Steamer Mandc, for Celte.
,, Dunbar, for Marseilles.
,, Satara, for P. Gulf and Karachi.
,, Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria (s), 20 bales wool, and 160 bales goat hair, S. Ranjanalli ; 125 cwts coir yarn, F L Batliboi ; 63 cwts myrabolums, P Cama ; 44 bales wool N Bejrax ; 22 bales wool, T Chimandas.

Clan Graham (s), 200 bales cotton, A J Sabhapatti Moodlier ; 6000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros ; 2 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld ; 101 bales cotton D Sassoon and Co.

Bellona (s), 1400 cales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Eden Hall (s), 110 bales cotton, T Jowraj ; 107 bales cotton, P Dewji ; 81 bales wool Kika Khooshal.

Esthor Ray (s), 132 bales cotton L Jairam.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara (s), 5 cwts ivory, Moosa Goolam Md.

FOR HULL.

Lepanto (s), 1318 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co.
Triary (s), 7000 cwts wheat, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Companion (s), 1800 cwts linseed, The Bo Co Ld.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Niagra (s), 6000 cwts linseed, Killik Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gordonia (s), 220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 700 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

St Albans (s), 3,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,485 cwts linseed. and 544 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 2 bales cotton, G Lockhhart and Co.

Tockmith (s), 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lisnacrieve (s), 1,500 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cy of Salop (s), 110 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 570 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Welbury (s), 110 bales cotton Thos Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cy of Salop (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattina (s), 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Maulkins Tower (s), 8,584 cwts gingelly seed, and 969 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 1105 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Monkseaton (s), 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co ; 350 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld.

FOR TORRE DEL-ANUNZIATA.

Maulkins Tower (s), 12,000 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Zuiy (s), 974 cwts wheat flour, The Bo Flour Mills Co

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 30.

Tillard, Col, Mad Staff Corps, on leave, from Utakamand.

MAY 31.

Francklyn, Major, Mad Comt Dept, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Lister, Captain, Bo R E, on duty, from Karwar.
Burroughs, Surgn Major, Bo 3rd B Cavy, on station leave, from Neemach.
Elliott, Capt, Bo, 1st B Lancers, on leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 31.

Thackwell, Lt, Bl R E, on leave, to England.
Sergeant Major, Bl R E, on duty, to Calcutta.
Tillard, Col, Mad Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Heathcote, Br Genl, Bo Staff Corps, on Inspection duty, to Deolali.
Macmahon, Capt, Bo, Q M G's Deptt, on Inspection to Deolali.
Francklyn, Major, Comt Deptt, on leave, to England.
Buchanan, Lt, Bo, on leave to Ahmednagar.
Hibbert, Lt Col, Bo, Comt S K Gl, on leave, to Matheran.
Hughes, Major Bo, Comt S K Gl, on leave, to England.
Elliott, Capt, Bo, 1st Bo Lancers, on privelege leave, to England.
Hallen, Inaptg Vet Surgn, Bl, on furlough, to England.
Lloyd, Lt, Bo R A, on duty, to Ahmednagar.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. G. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their actions as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
. . . AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we apply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE QUEEN'S LEATHER is Waterproof, Strong and Durable, and admirably adapted for CARRIAGE HOODS, APRONS, &c., and will be found to be of great service during the Monsoon.
SOLE IMPORTERS :
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MISQUITTA—May 31, at Matharpacady, the wife of Ma ioel Phillip Misquita, of a daughter.

SUAKIM.

BIRTH.

OSWALD—May 7, at Suakim, the wife of James Strachan Oswald, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1887.

FULLER consideration of the Resolution of Government upon the appointment to the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate reconciles us neither to the matter of it, nor to the terms in which the Governor in Council has answered the memorialists. Governments ought not to be in need of a lesson in courtesy ; but if the Government of Bombay issue many resolutions like that which they have devoted to the demolition of the very sober, reasonable, and respectful memorial which has been addressed to them on this subject it may be necessary to remind them that contemptuous writing, smart though it may seem to be, is not particularly becoming in high places. The Resolution seems to us to have been conceived with the object rather of scoring a dialectical triumph than of giving a substantial justification for an appointment alike questionable from the points of view of equity and of policy. We shall not go out of our way to compliment those who drafted the Resolution upon the cleverness with which they have performed the task. There is a too obvious straining after argumentative success, and such success as is obtained is the result of pleading which strikes us as a little unreal, however astute it may be. Unreal, we say, because from first to last the true reason for making the appointment is kept in the background. Anyone who, becoming acquainted for the first time with the controversy through reading the Resolution, would think that the sole point at issue was the relative merits of Mr. Webb on the one side and of Mr. Crawley-Boevey on the other. But it is well known that these have had little to do with the choice that the Government have made. A Covenanted Civilian has been appointed to the vacant post, not because the Covenanted Civilian, whom we all know to be able and meritorious in every way, is the more fitted for it, but because promotion in the Civil Service is sluggish, and it can be conveniently accelerated by putting a Civilian on the Presidency bench for a year or so. If we say then that the Government Resolution is unreal it is because the answer which Government have given to the memorial allows the real reason for the appointment to remain undisclosed. The Government would not have found it so easy to score even a dialectical success had they ventured upon defending the appointment upon the ground upon which it is well known to have been made. They would not, we suspect, have cared to contend that it is one of the purposes of the Presidency Chief Magistrate's beuch to receive Civilians in order that promotion may go on unchecked in the Civil Service. And yet if they were challenged to say why this particular appointment has been made they would have to admit that such was the use to which the office had been put, and that if regard had been had to the needs of the Chief Magistrate's Court instead of to the needs of the Covenanted Civil Service an occasion for this protest would not have arisen. Why the true explanation of the appointment has not been given we cannot say. But it has not been given and despite the elaborate pleading of the Resolution, it still awaits the one vindication that is within reach. Of the adequacy of that vindication we know nothing. We can only judge of it when the Government think fit to let us see it.

The Resolution, probably by accident, is drawn up in such a way as most effectually to divert attention from the real question at issue. The public almost forget the Presidency Chief Magistrate when they are confronted with an official notification that they have no right to memorialize the Government against appointments that have been already made. At what particular stage, then, they will want to know, does criticism properly come in ? If an appointment is not to be criticised after it is made, what reception will be given to criticisms upon appointments not yet made, but believed to be in contemplation ? If in the one case the memorial is too late, will it not in the other case be dismissed as coming too soon, or as applying to a subject not officially under cognizance ? We do not suppose that the Government mean that petitioning is an unwholesome thing, deserving all available discouragement. If the third paragraph of the Resolution seem to convey that implication it is doubtless because of an infelicity of expression which we do not look for, though we often find it, in official documents. The public, meanwhile, need not be deterred from exercising the right of petition by a warning that they must not always expect an answer. There are people in high places who find it so congenial a task to answer a petition that they may always be reasonably certain of a reply. The Resolution makes the most of whatever provocation the memorial gave to discuss the subject on personal grounds. It may be that it would have been an advantage if the memorialists had taken broader ground ; for such temptation as they gave to the narrower way of dealing with it has been abundantly and we are bound to say unfairly made use of by Government. Those who asked that the appointment should be given to Mr. Webb can scarcely have anticipated that a request, made in the public interest and with some knowledge of his qualifications for the post, would lead to a superfluous and offensive association of his name with the phrase "briefless barrister." We are told in the memorial that it is unusual for Government to make any official acknowledgment of services rendered in acting magisterial appointments. But it seems that that does not debar the Government of Bombay from officially disparaging a gentleman who has served them repeatedly, and, as they have demi-officially admitted, has served them well. Their compliments to Mr. Webb have been uttered in a whisper. When they think it necessary to apply to him a catch phrase which no one would regard as a compliment, little though it may often mean, they take care that the utterance shall be in all men's hearing. This is neither fair nor courteous, but the note is quite in harmony with that which is struck when more than two thousand Bombay citizens are told that they do not know what they are talking about, and that if an answer is vouchsafed to them they are getting more than they are entitled to.

The originators of the memorial, *pace* the Government Resolution, were no more ignorant of the experience which Covenanted Civilians acquire in the mofussil than of the requirements of a Chief Magistrate in a Presidency Town, and they would have common sense on their side if they were to affirm as confidently as they chose that a mofussil magistracy and a magistracy in a Presidency town are not interchangeable, or anything like it. No one denies that a Covenanted Civilian who has done well in the districts may do equally well at the Presidency. But it would take many Government Resolutions to prove that a mofussil civilian, even in the Judicial branch, is a ready-made Presidency Magistrate. If he is, then the converse is equally true, that long and successful service in a city police court qualifies a magistrate for taking his place, at a month's notice, in a civilian magistrate's court in the mofussil. If the Government refuse to see any distinction between the two kinds of work no memorial will persuade them that it exists. They have somehow strangely misinterpreted the representations that have been made to them. No one has undervalued Mr. Crawley-Boevey's abilities. They are exceptional and conspicuous. The point really in dispute is whether, when a postulant is available who knows the duties of a particular office and has time after time performed them satisfactorily, it is politic to prefer one, who despite his successes elsewhere, would certainly enter upon it a stranger to much of the work that would devolve upon him. And we need not be deterred from insisting upon this point by the careful endeavour of the Government to obliterate the distinction between the life and law of a Presidency city and the life and law of the Mofussil. The attempt to show that a Mofussil Magistrate is as well equipped as any one else for exercising Admiralty jurisdiction is scarcely serious. It might have made an impression had it been addressed to a public four hundred miles inland. But in Bombay, where the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the Konkan is kindly and beneficially assumed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, we cannot think much of it. There is not, we admit, any great encouragement to a further discussion of the case. The appointment is made, and the gentleman who the Government think is fitted for it is performing his duties in a fashion which is in no way discrediting their choice. Nevertheless it has been criticised, and it is a pity that the criticism has been answered with so little relevance, and with such scant respect for public opinion.

OUR correspondent "J. M. M." exaggerates the dangers of the political situation when he says that if the negotiations carried on by Sir Drummond Wolff have resulted in the fixing of a date for the evacuation of Egypt, there will be a mutiny in the Conservative camp. There will be no mutiny, for in this matter as in that other which the honourable member for Oldham mentioned a fortnight ago, the Conservative members are bound to "abdicate independence of judgment, and vote as partisans." The determination to put an end to the occupation of Egypt is as fixed an idea of Lord Hartington, as that of maintaining the present Government in office to prevent Mr. Gladstone from returning to Downing Street. As we stated two months since, Lord Hartington holds that the occupation of Brussels would not be less consistent with a policy of abstention from the perils of Continental complications than is the occupation of Egypt. When in office the noble Marquis named six months as the time in which he hoped to see the British forces withdrawn from the banks of the Nile. That expectation was born of the desire to see Great Britain extricated from what in his view is a position involving great risks. When he proffered his support to the Conservative Government the latter well knew what was in the bond. Lord Randolph Churchill expressly stated that the Foreign policy of the Ministry would be subordinated to the exigencies of the Unionist alliance. Port Hamilton has been abandoned since then and the bulk of the British force in Egypt has been quietly withdrawn. The three thousand men who remain are to be withdrawn in three years, unless there be then good reasons for postponing the departure. This agreement having been made in supersession of the British envoy's own proposal to effect the evacuation five years hence without any qualification, it is a diplomatic certainty that the reasons which may protract the occupation after the three years are expired will not be valid for more than two years longer—five years in all. This may be very annoying to some of the Government supporters in Westminster, but they ought to know very well that they cannot have the support of the Whig wing of the Liberal Party without having a Whig "feeling" in their Foreign policy. If they have any doubt on that point they will be undeceived more fully. Meanwhile, they may agree with Lord Randolph Churchill that the help given is like that of a useful crutch, and that for the present they cannot walk alone. There will be no mutiny ; there will be dignified acquiescence in the inevitable consequences of the situation in which they have been content to place themselves.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR left for the Continent of Europe by the mail steamer yesterday. It is said that his Highness is personally desirous of being present in England during the festivities of the Jubilee celebration, but, ostensibly on the ground of ill-health, he abstains from fulfilling that intention, and will pass some weeks in the Engadine, where he will be accompanied by Mr Elliott. The Goodwood meeting will probably form an attraction sufficiently strong to take his Highness to England a little later on. It would be interesting to know the exact reasons which preclude the realization of his Highness' desire to proceed at once to England and take part in the Jubilee celebration. Has any official hindrance prevented it, and if so what ? It is freely said that there has been a certain desire to postpone the departure of his Highness, but the reason why is, so far as we are able to understand, entirely a matter of guess work. Probably the Gaekwar deems it wise to act on the Surgeon-General's advice, and enjoy a quarantine in the bracing air of the Alps before undergoing the fatigues of the London season.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Centralizer" in a letter, which appeared recently in your paper, urges that the District Forest Officer should be an Assistant of the Collector in reality "and not only in name," and the Forest Commission recommends among other suggestions that the Collector should be empowered to give orders to the District Forest Officer, who should be compelled to obey them. Under the present system the Collector exercises control over the actions of the Forest Department, for through his hands is required to pass every order given to the District Forest Officer by the Conservator, and he is able to object to any that may not please him and can decline to send them on, may return them, or forward them to higher authority for consideration. On professional matters, regarding which the Collector may imagine that his knowledge is great, while in reality his ignorance may be complete, no power to issue orders should be vested in

TELEGRAMS.

THE NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER.

OCCUPATION OF FORT CHAMAN.

THE KHOJAK PASS RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KILLA ABDULLA, MAY 31.

Chaman Fort was occupied by a detachment of the 19th Bombay Infantry, under Captain Stevenson, this morning.

All towards Kandahar are quiet, and the natives are friendly disposed.

Supplies are plentiful.

The survey for a railway over the Khojak Pass will be complete as far as Chaman in a few days. If the estimates are sanctioned, the work will be commenced at once. A tunnel, 3 miles long, is to run through the hill, which will take two-and-a-half years to complete.

If necessity requires that the line should be constructed at short notice a loop line will be run up to Khojak and down to Chaman and worked by stationary engines at the Pass.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, MAY 30.

M. Rouvier has succeeded in forming a Cabinet. The members are mostly men unknown in the political world.

General Ferron, who was Chief of the Staff to M. Gambetta, has been appointed Minister for War.

THE SUPPRESSION OF DACOITY IN BURMA.

TWO NOTED LEADERS KILLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PYNMANA, MAY 30.

Lieutenant Tinley with the 1st Bombay Lancers and Lieutenant Pain with the Queen's Mounted Infantry killed Tok Gyaw, Boh Aye, and Nya Hline, besides 35 followers this morning, between Moundain and Thayetpin, Five Lancers were wounded. Lieutenant Tinley cut down Tok Gyaw and Boh Aye himself. His horse was shot through the neck and cut with a dah.

They will receive five thousand rupees each as a reward.

FABRICATION OF FALSE EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 31.

The Jury at the Allahabad High Court have acquitted Mr. S. C. Gordon, of Jubbulpore, of forgery and making use of forged documents, but the fabrication of false evidence being admitted by the prisoner, he was accorded ten months' rigorous imprisonment.

GENERAL CARNEGY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 31.

Lieut.-General A. Carnegy, Provincial Commander-in-Chief, arrived here this morning and left for Mahableshwar this evening.

No. 1 Mountain Battery will fire a Salute at sunrise to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, MAY 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa, with the English mails of 20th May, left here, at 1 p.m. to-day, for Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 30.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

TRICOMALEE, MAY 31.

H. M. S. Bacchante left for Colombo.

COLOMBO, MAY 31.

The mail steamer Ravenna, from Bombay, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, MAY 30.

10 p.m.	82·8

TUESDAY, MAY 31.

8 a.m.	82·0
10 a.m.	86·6
p.m.	87·6
4 p.m.	87·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond British frontier.

Deferred messages to Calcutta, Burma and to the Madras Presidency will, owing to interruption of the East Coast, suffer great delay.

A BRANCH of the National Bank of India was opened at Mandalay, on Monday, in compliance with the wish of a number of influential traders in the city.

A SALUTE of nine guns was fired yesterday morning to announce the departure of Brigadier-General Heathcote, C. B., Commanding the Bombay District, who proceeded to Deolali for the purpose of inspecting his depot there. The Brigade-parades will not, therefore, take place here until further orders.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the native inhabitants of Surat was held on Monday evening at the Gopipura Girls' School, "to protest against the recent Government resolution disqualifying those who have passed the Matriculation and Previous Examinations for Government service." Mr. Dowlatrai S. Desai, B.A., LL.B., occupied the chair, and among those present on the occasion were Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, Rao Bahadoor Navalram, Principal, Rajkot Training College, Khan Bahadoor Burjorji Fraser, Mr. Ochawlal Vakil, Mr. Damubhai Dayabhai, M.A., Principal, Training College, Baroda, and Dr. Cazi. Mr. Ramanbhai [illegible]atram read the memorial which has been prepared for sending to Government, and translated it into Gujerati for the benefit of those who did not know English. The memorial was adopted, and the chairman and two other gentlemen were invited to ask for the co-operation of the Graduates and Under-graduates Association, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Bombay Presidency Association, and other public bodies.

THE erection of the superstructure of the Empress Market, Sudder Bazaar, Karachi, is being proceeded with, and most probably the summer of 1889 will see the building completed.

THE Morris College at Nagpur has done well at the recent University examinations. Seven students, comprising the F.A. Class, went up, and all passed, while of the five B.A. candidates sent up four passed.

MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT will take his leave to England, and Mr. C. H. Hill will officiate accordingly as a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, as was arranged in the first instance.

No news of any moment of the Ghilzai rebellion has been received in India since the junction of the Amir's two forces at Maruf. The Ghilzais gave May 15th as the day when they would make a grand effort, but nothing seems to have occurred then either about Ghazni or further south.

THE railway line from Toungoo to Mandalay, which is 222½ miles in length, has been divided into eight districts. The work of construction is proceeding so rapidly in the first district, which extends from Toungoo to the 30th mile, that three ballast trains are already working on it. A ballast train is also at work on the second district which extends from the 30th to the 58th mile, with its head-quarters at Myola.

IT has been ordered by the Secretary of State that the practice with regard to reporting, to the India Office, information respecting Military Officers who are killed or wounded in the execution of their duty, should be followed also in the case of Civil Officers, especially in time of war; the report invariably to show, in the case of wounds, whether they are dangerous, severe or slight.

FOR the purposes of the engineering department, the Irrawaddy and Sittang lines are to be amalgamated and re-distributed into three divisions. The first division will extend from Prome to the 39th mile on the Irrawaddy line, that is about midway between Wanetchaung and Taikkyi, the second from the 39th mile to Pegu, and the third from Pegu to Toungoo. This arrangement will necessitate the entertainment of an additional engineer.

AN important question has been engaging the attention of one of the Civil Courts in the Punjab. In a suit brought by a well-known firm against two parties, Messrs. L—and C—, on a promissory note executed by them jointly, L—failed to appear, and an *ex parte* judgment will in course be issued against him; but C—was represented by counsel, who disputed liability, on the ground of his client's having received no consideration. L—had ordered some goods of the firm, and the two defendants had executed the document undertaking liability, and promising payment. There is nothing on the face of the transaction to warrant the assumption that C—was to have the second use of the goods—indeed they would not be of use to him; nor is this contended by the plaintiffs; and the issue of the suit depends upon whether any consideration other than material can be fastened upon him. The question, it is remarked, is one of serious importance to banks and others, who, in the ordinary course of business, advance money to one person, and he gets a second and even a third to back his promissory note; and either of these could, on the same grounds, plead non-liability if the matter came into Court, and advance that they had received no consideration.

NATIVE correspondents across the frontier send the *Pioneer* so-called information of intrigues and threatened disturbances from the Turkistan side of the Amir's dominions. A list of 40 men of note is supplied who are said to have crossed the frontier as emissaries of Ayub Khan, and have taken up their quarters in different Afghan towns,—Herat, Farah, Kabul, among others,—or have settled among different tribes. Their presence, according to our informants, is expected to produce simultaneous and wide-spread trouble at no distant date; Sirdar Abdulla Jan Tokhi being especially mentioned as likely to make things uncomfortable for the Amir. In view of the condition of Badakhshan and Turkistan, fears are expressed lest the cash and valuables which,—in spite of contradictions elsewhere, the native informants continue to insist—the Amir sent to those places for safe keeping, will be lost to him. With regard to Turkistan especially, the native merchants aver that no one of note, excepting Sultan Murad Khan, Usbeg,—the adopted son of the Amir, and the Governor of the small province of Talikhan, under the Governor of Kunduz,—is favourable to the policy of the British Government in supporting the Amir against Russia In spite of the alleged condition of these regions, the travellers further state that the Amir, when he heard of the safe arrival of his cash and jewellery, sent off his wife, the daughter of Atikulla Khan, in charge of two faithful servants, who accompanied him to the Pindi Durbar, to settle in Turkistan under the safe custody of Murad Khan. Before arriving, however, at their destination, the Amir's agents are said to have discovered that the feeling of the inhabitants was hostile, and, therefore, returned with their charge to Kabul.

THE British Suez Canal directors, in forwarding to Lord Salisbury their returns of shipping using the canal during the year 1886, observe that there was a considerable falling off both in vessels and tonnage for last year as compared with 1885, and, consequently, in the transit receipts. The number of vessels was less by 524, the net tonnage showed a decrease of 568,097 tons, and the transit receipts a decrease of 5,680,049f., the same rate of dues being levied for both years. Table No. 3 gives the proportional percentages of the shipping and tonnage of the various nationalities using the cannal, and shows that for 1886 Great Britain still maintained its position, being within a fraction of 77 per cent. of the total net tonnage. France has slightly fallen off, being 8½ per cent. instead of 9 per cent. for the previous year. Holland remains at 4 per cent. of the total as in 1885. Germany has advanced from 3·14 per cent. in 1885 to 3·69 per cent. in 1886. A slight advance may also be noticed in the position of Austria-Hungary while Italy has somewhat declined, in spite of a certain amount of extra tonnage engaged owing to the Abyssinian expedition. Table No. 6 is of special interest, being a return of the night navigation effected in the canal during 1886 by means of the electric light, indicating that portion of the canal over which the night passage was made. The canal in the year 1886 was opened to night traffic over part of its length only, and it will be observed, by reference to this table, how great a diminution in duration of transit resulted from this partial night navigation, vessels making the passage in about 20 hours on an average as compared with the average ordinary passage of 36 hours. This year the entire length of the canal was thrown open to night traffic on March 1, and vessels availing themselves of this permission will now be able to pass through the canal with comparative ease in 16 hours.

Two young Munich ladies, the Baronesses Anna and Louise Guttenberg, aged respectively twenty-six and twenty-three, committed suicide on Wednesday, May 11, by drowning themselves in the Starnberg Lake, on the the identical spot where the King of Bavaria was found dead eleven months ago. They had held many melancholy conversations on the tragical fate of the monarch, and repeatedly went to the lake merely to throw flowers into the watery grave. At last they gave way to the impulse of following the King's example; and taking a boat rowed to the spot, which is close to the shore, and dropped silently into the water. On the following morning, when the missing boat roused suspicions, a search was made, and they were found in the soft clay firmly clasped in each other's arms. They were both pretty, highly cultivated, and rich.

THE decision of the Khedive to grant the bronze star is likely, it is said, to result in a further issue of the Medjidie and Osmanieh. These distinctions were given pretty liberally for the campaigns of 1882 and 1884; but there has been no issue for that of 1885, in which all the hard work had to be endured, and all the hard fighting to be done. It is the Khedive's express wish that all phases of campaigning in his dominions should be regarded in the same light—as service rendered to Egypt; and as he has personally taken the matter up, and expressed himself so openly, we may expect that full justice will be done.

AN amusing divorce suit is reported in the New York papers, which throws a light upon the kissing in American boarding houses. Mr. Pye sought a divorce from Mrs. Pye, on the ground that all the boarders in the house where the pair lived had drifted into the habit of kissing Mrs. Pye. Here is a Mr. Dempsey's evidence:—

"Did you ever see Tompson kiss Mrs. Pye?"

"Lots of times; and when I did not see him I heard him. There was a plaintive sobbing gurgle about it that reminded me of the exhaust of a bath tub; it could be heard all over the house."

"When did Tompson kiss Mrs. Pye?"

"Whenever he had a chance. The only time that he did not kiss her was when he was not there."

"Who did kiss her then?"

"I did; I liked her myself."

"Did not Mr. Pye object?"

"Why should he? I don't object to his kissing her; there was nothing objectionable about it; it was a mere friendly salutation."

"How did you come to kiss Mrs. Pye?"

"I put my arms round her neck, and kissed her in the usual way."

"Did she ask you to do so?"

"Well, I noticed that no matter how many times she and Tompson kissed before he went out, she never got enough to last until he came back, for as he opened the door they were at it again; so, when he was away, I kissed her more as a matter of accommodation than anything else."

"Where was Mr. Pye?"

"Oh, he was nowhere in particular."

MILITARY NEWS.

GOLTZ PASHA, a Prussian colonel who holds the post of instructor in the Turkish army, was present recently at the outpost exercises of a rifle corps at Lubben, where some very interesting experiments were made with dogs trained for keeping up communications in time of war. Goltz Pasha was surprised and pleased at the performances of the dogs, and expressed a conviction that the introduction of such a service in the Asiatic mountain districts of Turkey would be most advantageous. He considers the Asiatic shepherds' dogs especially fitted for this service in places where horses cannot be used.

THE following appointments have been made:—24th Punjab Infantry—Major B. Wemyss, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, C.B., appointed to the Brigade Staff; and Major Young, Officiating Second-in-Command, to be Second-in-Command, vice Major Wemyss. 25th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant F. R. Morton, North Lancashire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas—Major E. B. Bishop, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Colonel E. Stedman; Captain H. D. Hutchinson, Wing Commander, 40th Bengal Infantry, to be Second-in-Command, vice Major Bishop, and to continue seconded; Captain C. Pulley, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command sub pro tem, vice Captain Hutchinson; Captain A. W. Lyster, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander sub pro tem, vice Captain Pulley; Lieutenant W. H. Savage, attached to the 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant G. R. Brown, appointed Wing Commander, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas; and Lieutenant N. G. Woodyatt, 30th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Captain Lyster.

THE following appointments of Medical Officers have been made:—Surgeon E. Hall to the officiating medical charge of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon-Major J. Young, on furlough; Surgeon F. Thomson to the officiating medical charge of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon P. F. O'Connor on field service; Surgeon Hudson to the permanent medical charge of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon-Major T. Duke, retired; Surgeon Mullane to the permanent medical charge of the 7th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon Beatson, appointed to the 10th Bengal Lancers; Surgeon DeConceicao to the permanent medical charge of the 8th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major R. Reid, retired; Surgeon H. Morris to the officiating medical charge of the 19th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major J. W. Johnston, on furlough; and Surgeon Swinburne to the officiating medical charge of the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, vice Brigade Surgeon G. C. Chesnay, officiating as Examiner, Medical and Fund Accounts.

COLONEL N. C. RAMSAY, King's Own Borderers, will be placed on the Retired List on the 27th June next, on completing four years' service in command to the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL P. BROKE SMITH having proceeded on six weeks' leave, the duties of his office in Allahabad will be discharged by Brigade Surgeon R. Walters.

DEPARTURE OF THE GAEKWAR FOR EUROPE.

THERE was a large assemblage, principally consisting of native gentlemen, at the Apollo Bunder yesterday afternoon, to witness the departure of his Highness the Gaekwar for Europe. The Prince takes with him the Mahrani, who, although she went on board observing all the secrecy of the Zenana, will, it is reported, throw aside the *purdah* in Europe. She arrived at the bunder at 3 o'clock in one of his Highness's State carriages, from which she was transferred into a covered palanquin and borne down the steps to the steam launch which was in readiness to take her to the mail steamer. Her Highness is accompanied on the voyage by six ladies in waiting. An hour elapsed before the Gaekwar appeared at the pier in a State carriage drawn by a pair of magnificent horses, in company with Mr. F. D. Atkins, C. S., Under-Secretary to Government, and Major Grant, (who came as a deputation on behalf of the Government), and Anandrao Gaekwar, the brother of the Prince. A guard of honour of a hundred rank and file belonging to the 17th N. I., with band and colors, paraded at the bunder, and they presented arms on the Gaekwar's arrival. His Highness was met at the bunder by Col. Berkeley, the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, Rao Bahadoor Luxmon Jugonath, Dewan of Baroda, Khan Saheb Cursetji Rustomji Thanavala, Chief Justice of Baroda, Capt. Gwyn, of the Indian Marine Department, and Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Khandalavala, Private Secretary to his Highness. The Prince wore a plain white dress. A number of floral wreathes was presented to him, and many of those present came forward to be introduced to him and to wish him God-speed. Miss Hycoon presented his Highness with a neatly embroidered cushion. The assemblage included Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, the Hon. Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik, Col. Beville, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, J. M. Slater, Vandevanadas Purshotamdas, P. Ryan, Fazulbhoy Vishamram, Rao Bahadoor Behechandas Kharidas, Gokaldas Cahandas Parekh, Mir Zulfikar Ali of Surat, Javerilal Umiashankar, Dewdat Dane, Munsookhram Soorjaram, Byramji N. Sirvai, Jairaj Peerbhoy, Lukhmidas Khimji, Veerchand Deepchund, Drs. John DeCunha, R. N. Khory, Shantaram Narayen, Cowasji Hormusji and Atmaram Pandurang, Bapoo Saheb Gopalrao Myral, Messrs. Edulji Rustomji Reporter, N. R. Ranina, Janardhan Gopal, Sorabji Jehangeer, Raoji Venayek Sunkersett, Rao Saheb Gunputrao M. Pitale, M. H. Hakim, Dayabhoy Jadooram, &c.

The Gaekwar is accompanied on his tour by Mr. F. H. Elliott, Revenue and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda, Rao Saheb Ramchandar Dammeskar, Sooba of Amreli, Mr. Anandrao Pitale, Mr. V. N. Samarth, Mr. Dada Saheb Mane, Dr. Shamshudin and Dr. Dhume. He also takes with him 36 followers, and a Brahmin to minister to the spiritual wants of the party. His Highness left for the mail steamer amidst the cheers of the bystanders, and his departure was announced by 21 guns fired from the saluting battery. The party is bound for Venice. His Highness will afterwards make a tour through Switzerland, and if his health permits, will visit England for the Jubilee celebration.

THE DEPARTURE FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 30.

AFTER having spent three days of busy life in sanctioning various proposals in the different departments, his Highness the Gaekwar, accompanied by her Highness the Ranee Saheb, and fifty followers, left Baroda last night, at 10 p.m., by a special for Bombay, *en route* to Europe.

Colonel Berkeley, Captain Sadler, and Anundrao Gaekwar accompanied their Highnesses to Bombay. There was at the station a guard of honour from the Gaekwar's 2nd regiment, with band and colours, under the command of Captain H. Cormack. A number of the officers were present, and a sprinkling of the fair sex graced the platform with their presence to bid adieu to their Highnesses who, a little after 9 p. m., quitted Makarpura, to repair to the station, under a salute from the cavalry regiments who lined the public roads. Within a few minutes of their Highnesses' arrival the special drew up on the platform, and this was a signal for bustle and hand-grasping.

Their Highnesses took their departure from Baroda amidst the good wishes of all for a *bon voyage* to and from Europe. At sunrise this morning two salutes of twenty-one and thirteen rounds respectively were fired from the State Battery of Artillery in honour of the departure of their Highnesses and Colonel Berkeley.

THE ABU WEEK—1887.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ABU, MAY 29.

THE Abu week has come and gone, unique in many respects it in this somewhat resembles other weeks. I have observed that weeks do come and go, it is perhaps a way they have. Seven days ago, bright eyes, eager hearts, delicately tinted cheeks greeted the advent of that absolute worship of pleasure, that compressed dissipation, the carnival of the young and light-headed, whereinto as into a vortex the surrounding sages are occasionally drawn emerging with dazzled garb and looks of all too conscious self-reproach; seven short days ago (it sounds more impressive to say "short," but to me they have seemed as seven ages), and now in the cold gray morning, amid the wrack of the dissolving pageant, the last many hued tints of the dream coloring the horizon of reality; amid, in fact, shattered sodawater bottles and the visible relics of dead dissipations I have bound a towel round my brows and am striving to collect and define the chaotic ideas and impressions that I have conceived myself or borrowed from more talented friends. My besetting sin on such a momentous occasion as that of describing to a quiveringly attentive world the doings of all that is lovely, fashionable, witty, wise and gay (we only keep a very few specimens up here to whom some of the above epithets wont apply) on the skyward soaring peaks of Abu is a proneness to excessive charity; the milk of human kindness overflows my soul even to the danger of extinguishing the lamp of truth. I feel that I have to grasp both arms of my chair and set my feet against the wall to prevent myself launching out into an unqualified panegyric, spangled with superlatives thicker than the canopy of heaven with stars. To correct this exuberance of soulful humanity I have tentatively submitted many of my intended rhapsodies to several professed cynics, (commend me to your young men for thoroughgoing cynicism, to him the world is an old novel: he has drained the golden goblet to the dregs and finds the lees at two and twenty exceeding bitter: he is contemptuous of frivolity and dances like a soul in pain: the sparkling shafts of beauty's eyes only prick, they cannot pierce him: he wrings his hands and drops into strong drink murmuring vanity, vanity, vanity; but then on the other hand your full Colonel is as a young roe upon the mountains. Ah me, when I am a full Colonel shall I hop as these do?) I have corrected many of my ideas by the test of less enthusiastic criticism, and I flatter myself that the general result will be a most perfectly judicious mixture of cordial appreciation, with truthful commentary. I only wish it clearly understood, to begin with that I take credit for all the former, and that I ascribe the latter to the unfortunate receptivity of a mind too weak (just at present) to repel outside influences. Not that I care so much to be regarded as an unqualified liar (which a perusal of the foregoing sentences would seem to imply); but I love a life of ease, and a careful study of the history of persecution has convinced me that I was not intended to be a martyr to my convictions. In fact, if I weren't descending this hill at once, I doubt whether I should have the courage to go beyond the ordinary ecstacies of your own special Weekists.

The weather has been fine, it not infrequently is in May; yet even against the weather have I heard revilings. I like a nice genial warmth myself (perhaps because I don't affect stick-up collars): it is no conducive to conviviality and thirst. But they tell me here that the finest constitutions are ruined by the tropic warmth on all sides. My best friend, man of Herculean proportions and cast-iron interiors, gather round me a gruesome throng: the one is bilious, another is prostrate from some seven mortal diseases, which like quaternian ague only affect him at times—never I notice at supper: a third is enervated to that degree that he can scarcely lap up his twelfth peg: all are unanimous in putting it down to the demoralising effect of residence in the tropics. I am not sure whether we are in the tropics: in fact at the end of a week. If it wasn't for my shirts and socks being marked, I should doubt my own identity: but setting the geographical consideration on one side I know I'm at a hill station where people are intended to enjoy themselves, and I believe they all do, my bilious friend included, in spite of the sunshiny weather and the peculiar methods which some of them take to express their enjoyment. I gather from the papers that people have been trying to be gay at Mahableshwar with apparently mournful results: at Matheran they do not even affect to be happy: it is their highest boast that they never do any thing and never want to. But at Abu we are wildly, deliriously gay, and our careful foresight may be argued from the fact that we have collected six doctors to be ready for resultant emergencies. We do not race here: we do not play polo; for one all-sufficient reason because we can't: but let not your sporting man throw this contemptuously on one side: let him school his heart as a little child, and learn that the finer sides of human nature deserve cultivation. We play tennis: and the badminton room is crowded with fair women and active intrepid men. We play, act, and we used to recite: but that is, alas! a dead art this year: we also dance very much so indeed: and the noble game of cricket has its devotees. Moreover, we don't poison tigers: our mighty Nimrods go forth at unholy hours and slay them in open fight, and here even your sporting enthusiast will admit that we have our redeeming points. Two tigers in the week is good enough for people who like that kind of dissipation. I allow it's a foolish pastime: decidedly dangerous and necessitating immense fatigue; but in every society, even one so select as that of Mount Abu, it is impossible to eliminate eccentricity.

The pervading element of the Abu week has been Beauty: I think there are about forty-seven ladies up here. My gushing disposition prompts me to add there must be forty-seven belles, but this sentiment was received with such scornful ridicule by men whose hearts have been hardened by contact with the world that I advance it subject to correction. The misanthropic young man who has been soured by a protracted residence in the tropics looks with jaundiced eye on the galaxy of fair women; but even he will concede me at least six Venuses: imagination must do the rest. As we are dance-mad up here, it is perhaps only fair to add that we men, as a body, are a remarkably handsome lot too. We all look very nice in a ball room, and as for dancing you should hear the flattering comments of the ladies on well not quite all of us. And if a few less favored mortals gnawed their moustaches with vexation at finding Beauty adored as it should be; if I myself sitting neglected in a corner and, casting an envious eye on some young Adonis whose triumphal path is strewn with welcoming smiles by the brightest of bright eyes, muttered savagely

Cum tu Lydia Telephi
Cervicem Roseam, lactea Telephi
Laudas brachia, vie meum
Ferbus difficili bile tumet jecur.

Well, I say what matter? Every dog must have his day I suppose, and as for Lydia she can please herself.

Be she meeker, milder than
Turtle dove or pelican,
If she be not so for me
What care I how fair she be?

But here the old Adam is getting the better of my sweet disposition: let me draw the veil over many a painful meditation, and address myself to the prosaic duties of a chronicler. And first for such as in this degenerate age still take some interest in the noble game of cricket, I will as briefly as may be summarize our three matches. Thrice the visitors encountered the station and twice the latter proved too strong. The first match was commenced on Monday, the opening day of the week. The visitors went in to the bowling of Sharman and Bromilow, but could do nothing at all with the former's underhand. They were all dismissed for 28. The station then played out time, their innings closing for 150. The Rev. Mr. Baillie hit all over the field with tremendous power. Bromilow, Colvin and Tait also treated the visitors' bowling with contempt, and Giles carried his bat for a very well-played innings of 33. On the next day a return match was played, the visitors going first to the wickets. Thanks mainly to Captain Bagnall and Private Mitchell, they put together 80 odd runs. The station commenced fairly, losing Tait (first wicket) just before stumps were drawn for tiffin. On resuming play, however, Beaman came off for a wonder and wickets fell very fast; the innings closing at about 4 p.m., for something between fifty and sixty. The visitors then put together 113, the last wicket falling just at the call of time. Captain Bagnall and Mr. Beattie were responsible for most of the runs. A feature in the game was the admirable longstopping of Captain Pears for the visitors. Each side having won one match, the conqueror was arranged for Saturday, and resulted in a win for the station. The visitors won the toss and sent their opponents in. Runs came freely from both Budges and Beaman; and though a wicket was snapped up here and there in the field notably by Budges at slip, who caught Bromilow very smartly, changes of bowling had to be resorted to early in the game. On Askwith taking the ball from Beaman, however, a great improvement began. Three wickets fell in Askwith's first over, and it looked as though the station would make a very poor score. Owing, however, to Manner Smith's dashing and accurate play, and to the last wicket being badly missed by Beaman at cover-point, the score was run up to 88. That catch at cover-point cost the visitors just 28 runs and the match. In their first innings Dr. Budges seemed most at home with the bowling, but runs came very slowly, and the last wicket fell for 50. The station on going in again commenced freely, both Askwith and Beaman being out all over the field. When West took the ball from Beaman quite a phenomenal performance ensued. His average at the end of the innings was six wickets for two runs; and the total score was 49. It is remarkable that, though West was tried in both the previous matches, he did not come off at all. With 87 to tie and 88 to win, it looked as though the visitors might yet pull it off. But the persistent bad luck that had been attending them all day stuck close to the end. Sutton Jones, when well set, was run out (this was the fifth man the visitors lost that way in the two innings), and no one else made any stand, the innings closing for 62. It was a curious coincidence that on the first day of cricket Captain Bagnall, one of the visitors' team, shot a tiger, and on the last day Captain Pentland, one of the station team, shot another.

And now let me throw off the trammels of prosaic detail and revel in the picturesque. Come, oh Muse! and help me sing worthily the beauties of the fancy ball; give the reins to imagination and away back to the evening of Thursday last, where fair women in the costume of all times and all lands floated before our dazzled eyes in panoramic loveliness. To whom, oh Muse! shall be accorded the golden apple? Yonder see the little rustic maid, next to a stately vision of Grecian beauty; see *Rouge et noir* tempting men to gamble hearts away; there a young girl graduate dancing as merily as though there were no dowager dons: peasants of course in all the prettiness of becoming rusticity, but amongst them none so fair as the Roman peasant girl. There too is Liberty with glorious flowing hair, a striking picture in a dusky alcove. Madame Modjeska and the Ace of Clubs side by side, both costumes noticeable and worthy of a place in that gay medley. A French waitress that made one wish that we could manage things as well in England; *poudres* more than one and many fair to look upon; Ophelia looking as sweet as though no Hamlet had ever troubled her with crazy lore, and Portia sternly judicial, yet a judge to whose decision I cannot think men would find it hard to plead. A Watteau and an Olivia both "sweetly simple" or shall we say—simply sweet: a bonnie Scotch lassie from the highlands, and such a sweet young posaboy (with a royal engineer's sabretache) destined let us hope to receive far more letters of love than she could be asked to carry, and still to whom, oh Muse! shall we give the golden apple? Mindful of the awful consequences that attended the presumptuous decision of the first arbiter of woman's beauty I shrink from the task—but in my humble judgment, which in these matters is not perhaps as infallible as it ought to be, Incroyable carried off the palm, and but for the respect I owe to my dignified countenance I would throw the apple to her and run from the indignant contempt of all the rest. Let us, to save ourselves from too much obloquy, cut it into four and offer a quarter to Incroyable, the Posthoy, the Roman Peasant and the Maid of Athens. And now for the men. There was not a book in which they could describe themselves, so I am thrown back on my imagination. I can only say I studied them very conscientiously, and if the characters I give them were not what they intended, they should be more careful in future and placard themselves. Thank goodness, we don't require the Muse any longer to assist us here, so go you jade and let the collective wisdom of a committee of experts take your place. My eyes had hardly got accustomed to the glare, and the whirl of motley costumes, when I recognised a beautiful impersonation of Rockitt's Paris blue floating through the many dance as though with winged feet. This blue dream impressed my imagination and filled me with reverent awe. One of my committee insists that this costume was meant to represent Cupid in the blues; we have quarelled a good deal about this and hardly speak now. There were two ballet girls, and if they had only danced the can-can instead of the regulation waltz, they would have created a sensation. As it was, two of our most striking men were reduced to the level of the common place by this inept costume. I had just noted so far when two or three of my committee rushed up to me breathless with excitement and indicated a weird object sailing about in flowing raiment and a tow halo. I was struck all of a heap. "What the deuce is it?" I asked. "Hanged if I know" said the committee men. "Something antique?" I hazarded. "I've got it," said the Sub afflicted with tropical heat, "it's an early English scarecrow; kind of thing they fixed up on the coast to keep off invaders." I'm not quite sure yet whether he was right, but he could not have been far off the bulls, eye. We next discovered a "bawarchi," this costume seems a great favorite: I suppose because of the pride that apes humility. Two amiable medical doctors were grouped together: they did not attempt disguise, that department has no sense of shame. I next spotted a cowboy, chiefly Sombrero, and by the way I forgot to mention among the ladies that there was a cowgirl. Of course, she ought not to be inserted here. I humbly apologize, but the cowboy recalled the other idea: and I would not omit anyone for the world; at least, not intentionally. There was a gentleman in blue (not Rockitt's Paris) who puzzled us completely. We think he was Lothario, but are willing to accept any other name. There was a very handsome Dresden China costume (dressed in Abu, murmured my punster) and a typical Irish car-driver, quite a man of the times. There was also an early aide-de-camp; probably representing, as the committee decided after acrimonious discussion, A.-D.-C. to Noah. A fine Yankee-doodle was flying around with some of the longest trichi cheroots in his possession that even a Yankee could wish to make a "boom" with. Any amount of uniform of sorts and a German student thirsting for Lager beer, but evidently of a prudent turn, as he had no signs of honorable naiversity frays on his benignant countenance. Last and facile princeps Claud Duval, beside whom the other man had not a show. I've set a party of comparatively unimaginative people to draw up a full list to the best of their ability, which I append in case I and my committee may have erred in ignorance.

LADIES.

Mrs Baillie	Undergraduate.
Mrs Bayly	Tuscan Peasant.
Mrs Beaman	Madam Modjoska.
Mrs Burnett	Liberty.
Mrs Colvin	Roman Peasant.
Miss Caldow	Postboy, 17th Century.
Mrs Fisher	Poudre.
Miss Fisher	Rouge et Noir.
Miss L Fisher	Five o'clock in the Morning.
Mrs Giles	Madame Claude Duval.
Mrs Heath	Puritan.
Mrs Herbert	Sister of Mercy.
Miss Hoghton	Savoyara.
Miss M Hoghton	Mary Mary Quite Contrary.
Mrs Harrington	Red Maid or French Waitress
Miss Hume	Marie Antoinette.
Mrs Sutton Jones	Maid of Athena.
Mrs LaTouche	Soubrette.
Mrs Leckie	Poudre
Mrs Marshall	Poudre.
Mrs Martelli	Peasant Italian.
Mrs McRae	Grannie.
Mrs Milner	Swiss Peasant.
Mrs O'Callaghan	Lady Teazle.
Mrs Pears	White China.
Miss Rouse	Highland Lassie.
Mrs Spencer	Palermo Peasant.
Mrs Stratton	Ace of Clubs.
Miss Stratton	Incroyable.
Miss H Stratton	Ophelia.
Miss J Stratton	Portia.
Mrs Manners Smith	Watteau.
Mrs Tait	Olivia.

GENTLEMEN.

Dr Adams	Knave of Spades.
Mr Askwith	Uniform.
Mr Baillie	A Modern Minister.
Captain Butler	Bashi Bazouk.
Mr Bromilow	Bashi Bazouk.
Mr Beatty	John Peel.
Major Bolleau	Larry Doolan (Car-driver.)
Mr Bowden	Mexican Cowboy.
Mr Colvin	Uniform.
Mr Giles	Claud Duval.
Captain Herbert	Officer George II time.
Dr Harrington	Stars and Stripes.
Mr Sutton Jones	Nigger Minstrel.
Colonel LaTouche	Egyptian Pasha.
Mr Langley	Uniform.
Mr Logan	German Student.
Major Martelli	Uniform.
Major Marshall	Uniform.
Colonel McRae	Uniform.
Major Milner	Chef.
Mr O'Callaghan	Executioner.
Mr Pawlett	Uniform.
Captain Pears	John Inglesant.
Mr Pullen	Burmese Shan.
Mr F Reid	The Blue Boy.
Dr Spencer	Farrago.
Mr Manner-Smith	Gentlemen of last Century.
Colonel Trevor	Uniform.
Colonel Walker	Uniform.
Dr Webb	King Harold.

Col. Walker gave two exceedingly pleasant dances at the Residency. The *bal poudre* on the 24th was signalized by singing Lancers most faultlessly performed, and by a Cotillon which, to the spectators, appeared a highly amusing romp. There was also a jungle tea which afforded an occasion for some of the best impromptu dumb crambo I have ever seen. You see after all I allow myself a few superlatives. I have been sitting on the safety valve so long. The week concluded with a theatrical performance very kindly arranged for the entertainment of the station by Mrs. Stratton and Mr. Goodenough Bayly. The first piece was "Twenty Minutes under an Umbrella."

Frank.....Captain Herbert
Kate.....Miss H. Stratton.

It is a terribly trying piece for amateurs; and in criticising theatricals one can't help referring mentally to the professional standard. Kate looked very nice and managed her face well, but to conduct a whole piece standing in one spot under an umbrella must be allowed to be rather an exceptionally severe ordeal. The second piece was "The Love Test."

Captain Beaumont.....Mr Goodenough Bayly
Mrs Leslie.....Mrs Stratton
Servant.....Miss Stratton

The servant only appeared at the rising of the curtain, had nothing to say, and finally vanished all too soon. This piece turns on the Captain's indulgence in oaths, and certainly his conversation was pretty thickly interlarded with strong expressions. Mrs. Stratton acted quietly and naturally, while Mr. Bayly got through a difficult and thankless part with spirit and times with almost more success than it deserved. Mrs. Stratton and Mr. Bayly deserve our best thanks for their plucky and k

THE BHOWNAGGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your kindly giving publicity to the following lines, as they relate to a matter of public interest and convenience.

I was a passenger bound for a station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway by last Friday's train, travelling by the second class from Chitral on the B.-G. State Railway. There is generally one second class compartment reserved for male passengers. As the number of passengers travelling by that class on that day was large there was sufficient room to accommodate me. But with regard to seats in the carriage, they were so hard and uncomfortable that I could not sit easily for more then 5 or 10 minutes at a time. The carriage too was so heated on account of the low roofs and the hot winds that were blowing, that travelling became almost impossible. A few years ago, the seats were made of cane-work. I cannot understand why, when the line, as they say, has been paying, and when the second class charges are not less than those on the other lines, a change for the worse has been introduced. The seats in the second class carriages on the B. B and C. I. Railway were first made of cane-work, but were latterly converted into cushions. The B.-G. State Railway ought therefore, instead of retrogressing, to introduce similar improvements and look after the comfort of travellers.—Yours, &c.,

PASSENGER.

RUSSIA AND THE AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

THE *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent, telegraphing on May 12, says:—"The Afghan Frontier Commission held its last sitting this afternoon in the Foreign Office, and, being still unable to arrive at an understanding, both parties agreed to refer the matter to their respective Governments. All the delegates on both sides were present. The additional officer introduced into the commission at the request of the Minister for War is General Ivanoff, of the Asiatic section of the Grand Staff. This afternoon's meeting, as I learn from both a military and a diplomatic source, must be considered as the final one. The negotiations consequently are at an end, and the two Governments will now have to decide what is further to be done; or, rather, the British Government will have to determine be, because Russia firmly refuses to relinquish what the future treatment of the question shall one jot of her demands. To-day's conference, I infer, was decidedly the most important one yet held during the negotiations, and has I rought the dispute to a climax. The tone of the Russian Cabinet is that its present claims cannot be in any way abated. I am assured, however, that the greatest courtesy has been shown to Sir W. Ridgeway and his assistants all through the negotiations, and that, contrary to the statement of a London journal, there has been no dilatoriness of any kind in the proceedings. Although the work of the British Commissioner is for the present concluded, Sir W. Ridgeway is not likely to leave Russia yet awhile. To-morrow the Emperor will receive him and his assistant officers in formal audience in the Anitchkin Palace. Sir West Ridgeway will afterwards go to Moscow for a few days. The bad auguries which were current here when the Afghan Frontier Commission began work have turned out true. There is nothing apparently now to be done but to leave the dispute open to make concessions to the Russian demands, or to propose arbitration."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says, in regard to Central Asia, it is remarkable that a change of tone towards England is observable just now. The other day M. Komaroff's paper *Sciet*, quoted with approval some sentences in which the *Nord*, of Brussels, hinted at the possibility, not only of an agreement on the Afghan question, but also of an alliance between England and Russia. On the following day the *Novoe Vremya* published a long article by M. Ilovaisky, of Moscow, urging that the Afghan dispute should be made use of to force England into this league. Both articles mention France as the third member of this new triple alliance, which is to dictate, of course, to Europe, and to chose Germany from her hated supremacy.

THE CZAR AND HIS PEOPLE.

AN occasional correspondent at Odessa writes:—"I am in a position to inform you, on the most trustworthy authority, that the projected journey of the Emperor to Novotcherkassk has been neither abandoned nor postponed. Extensive preparations are being made in that city for his reception. The streets, which would be a disgrace to a 'European' city, are being paved, the squares are being provided with fountains and *jets deau*, on the Cathedral Place a triumphal arch is being erected, and the houses—aye, the very huts—are being painted red, blue, green, &c. On the Cathedral Place seats will be provided for such of the public as will be allowed to appear in such dangerous proximity to the Emperor. Only two regiments will take part in the festivities—the 12th Regiment of Don Cossacks and the Cossack Guards, who are now on their way from St. Petersburg, their new regiments having specially formed for the occasion; which are expected to stimulate the slumbering patriotism of Russians, and to galvanise the country. One of them will be composed exclusively of young men between the ages of 18 and 20. The other is being formed by Prince Sviatopolk Mirsky, and is to contain only boys between the ages of 12 and 14, the number being limited to 1,000. Already more than 5,000 Cossacks have made application to have their children inscribed on the list. The precautions which are being taken by the police to ensure the Emperor's safety during the journey are more minute and complete than hitherto; in fact, if they were all known they would appear incredible to Englishmen. Arrests, mostly preceded by domiciliary visits, are being daily made in Odessa, Kieff, and Kharkoff. Large numbers are only being locked up till the Emperor returns from his journey, but the very fact that they have been arrested will be enough, to deprive them of whatever employment they had, and if they were students to cause their exclusion from the university. The very professors are not safe. One of the most popular professors of the law faculty at the University of Kharkoff, Dityatin, was denounced by one of the numerous spies scattered throughout the universities in Russia. The police made a domiciliary visit to his house, and not only searched his trunks, boxes, the drawers of his tables, &c., but actually visited his cellars in search of dynamite." Of course they found nothing. Nevertheless, the simple fact that a domiciliary visit was made, is considered by the Minister of Public Instruction a sufficient reason for depriving Professor Dityatin of his chair. Strenuous efforts are being made to persuade the Minister to reconsider his decision, but they have little chance of success. The real and only crime of Dityatin, however, is that he wrote, and till lately continued to write, articles in a review, known to entertain liberal aspirations, which the censor, of course, never allows it to express. In a word the Reign of Terror is in full swing, and people may console themselves as Camille Desmoulins did in 1793 —by conjugating with a light heart the verb 'To be Suspect.' The police see to the rest."

GREAT FIRES IN HUNGARY.

GREAT fires are reported in Hungary. The first broke out at Toroczko, a small town in Transylvania, and was followed by a similar catastrophe which completely destroyed the villages of Merenyo and Mezoecsuged. The greatest disasters happened from the 4th to the 6th of May at Kurtics, a flourishing borough in the district of Arad. One hundred and fifty houses and a large mill were burned to the ground before the arrival of the fire-engine from Arad. At Ruszkabanyi, a mining town in the district of Hunyadi, 111 houses have been entirely destroyed. At Nagy Karolyi the principal town of the district of Szathmar, the mansion and family estate of the Counts Karolyi, 250 buildings, whereof twenty-five were large shops, and the splendid hothouse belonging to the Karolyis, have been destroyed. A fearful calamity occurred at Eperies, where a quarter of the city is destroyed, all public buildings, the Lutheran Church, college, school, the Stephaneum, the Roman Catholic convent school for young ladies, the Catholic parsonage, the synagogue, the Town Hall, the Courts of Justice, the post and telegraph offices, the savings bank, and two other banks, have been destroyed. The fire began at a private house at the south end of Eperies at 10 A. M. on the 6th of May, during a hurricane blowing from the south. It spread with fearful rapidity owing to the shingleroofs. The local firemen were quite impotent to contend with it, and it was not mastered until the morning of the 7th. Many persons are missing from the convent. When the fire was first seen a number of schoolgirls jumped into the courtyard and were killed by the fall. More than 5,000 persons are camping in the open air.

Terrible fire have been raging in the forests of Galicia and Bukowina. It was feared the extensive woods which constitute one of the principal sources of wealth of the district, and which spread over many hundreds of miles, might be totally destroyed. The drought, which had lasted a month, made the conflagrations especially dangerous, and in many of the neighbouring villages the inhabitants were half-suffocated by the smoke.

Other conflagrations in Hungary are reported. At Csikcsomas, a Transylvanian village, 400 houses, and in Jancshana thirty-three houses and some farm-buildings have been destroyed. A large number of cattle also perished in the flames.

BUFFALO BILL IN LONDON.

THE *World* gives us the following interesting sketch of Buffalo Bill (Colonel the Hon. William Frederick Cody), at West Kensington :—

It seems but yesterday that the dwellers in Lillie Road, Philbeach Gardens, and Eardley Crescent looked down from their back windows on a cheerless scalkale swamp, bounded on every side by the lines and cuttings of the West London and District Railways. They are now in the presence of a topographical transformation which rivals in its completeness the traditional removal of Birnam Wood to Dunsinane; for the dismal waste of six months ago has, under the combined care of Major "Jack "Burke, the "advance agent," Mr. William Goldring, the landscape gardener, Mr. Gibson, the architect, and Mr. Prodger, the scenic artist, been converted into an appropriate abode for Ogila-as, chief of the Sioux nation, Tolo Kokco, leader of the Cheyennes, and the rest of the "outfit" of the world-famed "Wild West Show." Mr. Goldring's rocky gorges and "mountainets" (formed from the latest excavations in Piccadilly), and Mr. Prodger's geological sections and prairie vegetation on canvas, are quite realistic enough to console Mrs. Nelson (half-sister to "Red Cloud," and daughter of "Lone Wolf," chief of the Ogalallas) for the inconvenience she experienced in accompanying her husband, "Red-Wood-fill-the-Pipe" (otherwise known as John Nelson, trapper, interpreter, and squaw-man), across the "dark water," and if it were not for the ponderous iron mast of the Thomson-Houston, Brush-search-light, the Richmond Road signboards, and the Kensington chimney-pots, Colonel Cody himself, as he surveys the scene from his tent-door, might almost believe himself back again in the Great Divide, on the borders of Red Man's Land, and in the country of the "bluffs," "the blue jack," and the crisp curly grass of the Foot Hills.

A path of planks leads you across the grass to the entrance of the double tent which Colonel Cody will inhabit during the sojourn of the "Wild West" at West Kensington. The roof is low but the ground is covered with an unmistakable' Brussels carpet, and close to the door an every-day easy-chair of mahogany and morocco presents a striking contrast to the stuffed head of a grisly bear which glares at you with its green-glass eyes from its place on the floor. Bruin was slain long ago on the Black Hills, and nearly everything you see reminds you of Colonel Cody's prowess as a hunter. There is a rug of beaver-skin from the North Platte; a chair of Texas steer-horns and goats' hide, and the skin of a gray wolf from the ranche on the Dismal River. In the centre; a trophy has been arranged which is full of interest. On either side are festooned the flags of England and America; at the top is the picture of a buffalo by a cowboy artist; next comes a clock, supported by elk's antlers; and then a rack of Texas deer-horns and antelope-skin, given up to stage, ox, and wagon whips, "old-time" tomahawks, and the cavalry sword presented a few weeks ago to the ex-Chief of the Scouts by the officers of the United States Army, quartered in New York. Below is placed a small table draped with a red-and-white "spread" and the skin of an American leopard. Here lie, one over the other, an Indian pipe of peace and Indian knife and tomahawk, and eleven cartridges, William Frederick Cody killed the Cheyenne chief "Yellow Hand" in a single-handed encounter at War Bonnet Creek, Dacota, and so "scored the first scalp" after the death of Custer, the brave "boy-general with the golden hair." Behind, in a setting of old-gold plush, are the medallions of Henry Irving and Ellen Terry; and Mr. Nate Salsbury, as a smiling "dude," surveys the whole scene with evident satisfaction from a frame of many-coloured Colorado quartz. Yellow Hand's beadwork pouch and blanket are suspended close to a large photograph of Colonel Cody's little daughter; and her father now rises to greet you from his chair at a small writing-table in convenient proximity to an American "egg" stove, which wars successfully against the chilliness of an English April afternoon.

The hero of War Bonnet Creek is well over six feet in height. The long hair which falls loosely over his shoulders is as yet scarcely touched by time; his eyes are dark and keen, and his olive complexion and finely-cut features remind you forcibly of a picture by Vandyke. He wears a dark tweed suit when off duty; his pin and sleeve-links are of Indian gold, both being studded with diamonds; and he possibly finds the process of lionisation in London almost as perplexing as the tricks and stratagems of his old friends, the Indians of the Rockies. Colonel Cody's library is limited to the *United States Infantry Army Tactics* and the *Life of General George H. Custer*; but he possesses a book of newspaper cuttings which looks quite small on his broad white *sombrero*, while on his desk lie in pardonable confusion his invitations to Drury Lane, the Lyceum, and Toole's, letters from his compatriots Mrs. Potter and Miss Hawthorne, a heterogeneous pile of offers of hospitality, a heap of proffered theatre tickets, and side by side a communication from Marlborough House, a summons to lunch with Lady Beetive, and a dozen obliging offers of the unsurprising nature to supply him with everything, from patent blacking to platinum door handles. Johnnie Baker lifts a red and blue, and Colonel Cody takes you up three steps into an inner sleeping-tent, where he shows you the wonderful Californian saddle given him by the admiring frontiers-men, an array of Indian clubs carpentered in skins and feathers, a couple of wild-cat skins, and the photographs of a score of generals for whom he scouted in the days when he followed the fortunes of Generals W. T. Sherman, Phil Sheridan, Merritt, and Custer. While he tells you of his adventures in those stirring times, the "Cowboy Kid" opens the lid of a heavy trunk in the corner, and takes out one by one for your edification squaws' boots, Indian moccasins painted shirts, and children's rattles, still at last you make a personal acquaintance with the scalps of luckless Yellow Hand a gruesome morsel, still decorated with a single eagle's feather.

William F. Cody was born some forty years ago in Scott County, Iowa. He was reared amidst all the excitement of the Border War in which he lost his father, and long before he was twenty was one of the finest pony-express riders on the plains. He won his spurs as a huntsman during the Utah expedition, then became the scout and guide of the Fifth Cavalry, and finally gained the sobriquet of "Buffalo Bill" (which has clung to him ever since), by the unrivalled dexterity with which he supplied meat to the labourers on the Kansas Pacific Railway. In 1868 he distinguished himself during the pursuit of Tall Bull, and his expertness as a guide contributed materially to the success of the expedition. He became ajustice of the peace, gained fresh laurels at Red Willow and Birdwood Creeks, superintended the great buffalo hunt arranged by General Sherman for the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, and was elected in 1872 a member of the Nebraska Legislature. He next exchanged statesmanship for the stage, and appeared in a drama, entitled *The Scouts of the Plains*. No sooner, however, did the Sioux War break out than he once more joined the Fifth Cavalry, and killed the Cheyenne chief in a duel. He is a prosperous ranche-owner in North Platte, and some three years ago allied himself to Mr. Salsbury as partner in the "Wild West." Mr. Cody is habitually courteous and quiet in manner, and prefers to regard the "B. B. W. W. Co." rather as an instructive "illustration" than as a mere show. He never loses his habitual nerve, and is as cool and self-possessed when he receives with becoming dignity the Heir-Apparent, Cabinet Ministers, and the great ladies of London in the West Kensington camp, as he was when he went out to give battle to Yellow Hand in the presence of two armies. If anything does ruffle him it is the dilatoriness of the average British workman, whose exertions scarcely correspond with the phenomenal energy of Mr. John Robinson Whitley and Mr. Nathan Salsbury. He puts on his broad *sombrero*, and continues his talk of things American as he strolls down the street between the staff-tents and those of the Cowboy bandsmen, to inspect the latest work on the "track," and show you the buffaloes, his favourite horse "Old Charlie," the much-battered Deadwood coach, and some other items in the "wonderful aggregation of accidental American talent" (to borrow a phrase from Mr. Salsbury), which will doubtless help most materially to make the "Yankeeries" at West Kensington popular with every class of British sightseers during the summer of the Jubilee.

MINING AND MINERS IN JAPAN.

IN a very interesting report, by Mr. Layard, our Consul at Tokio, on the Ashiwo Copper Mines, it is mentioned that the mining has been from the first entirely conducted by Japanese without foreign assistance, and the management reflects great credit upon their energy. It is in the hands of a general manager. Mr. Kimurra, who is a graduate of the Imperial College of Engineering at Tokio, assisted by Mr. Oki as consulting engineer, and by Mr. Ota as metallurgist. The number of officials and workmen employed in and about the mine in July last was 4,160; the families of the married men amounted to 1,597 more, making a total of 5,757. The arrangements for the comfort of the workpeople, as they are stated by Mr. Layard, would do credit to the most advanced of European countries. Quarters are provided rent free, and the single men are housed apart from the families. A hospital managed by six doctors is attached to the mine, and all modern appliances are included in the institution. When the consul visited it there were but three or four cases under treatment, and the only patients were those suffering from injuries or wounds caused by machinery and the like. The general health of the population is exceptionally good, and is said to be due to the fact that the atmosphere is continually kept pure and disinfected by the sulphur fumes which are thrown off by the copper in the smelting works. The doctors receive fixed salaries, but these are partly paid out of the fees taken from patients in the hospital.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE following is a list, in the order of merit, and with the total number of marks obtained, of the Lieutenants of Militia recommended for commissions in the Regular Army who are reported as having passed the qualifying examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April, 1887 :—

Name.	Marks.
Buckley, Edward James	7585
Finlay, Alexander Russel	7304
Bryans, Edmund H. L.	7300
Sellar, Thomas Byrne	6152
Dent, Wilfrid Harry	5970
Auchincloss, William	5894
Thomason, Archibald F.	5834
Martin, Somerled M.	5755
Castelupe, Viscount	5590
Vernon, Ronald James	5497
Sandwith, Lincoln	5440
Carey, Hewett Sidney	5404
Colcuhoun, Harry	5390
Sillifant, Charles H	5383
Sheppard, George Sidney	5213
Gerber-Burton, Vivian E	5190
Walker-Leigh, Cecil A	5092
Fullerton, Grey D E H...	5072
Clerk, Albert E	5021
Cust, Adelbert S C	4990
Hopkins, John R G	4976
Fraser, Keith A...	4965
Jones, Edmund G	4812
Fitz-Herbert, R R W	4797
Deasy-Henry, Hugh Peter	4727
Maclachlan, N C	4639
Bulwer, Hugh Earle	4613
Herington, Herbert Henry	4609
Balfour, Frank John	4602
Campbell, Harold Fieldon	4581
Wansbrough, Joseph H...	4514
Heneage, Henry Granville	4433
Booker, George E N	4375
Dallas, Julian Stuart	4364
Hervey, Charles Lional	4324
Neilson. Walter	4301
Chichester. Alfred G de V	4239
Scots. Bernard	4154
Parr. William R M D	4154
Stewart, William Scott...	4074
Platt. Harold Esmonde...	4037
West, Ernest Edward	3989
Arkwright. Godfrey C	3988
Davidson. Douglas Deas	3977
Anderson. William C	3922
Lascelles, Walter Charles	3888
Lawson, Sydney U	3865
Sutton, Francis G H	3854
Wingrove. Frederic C	3815
Daigety. Frederick John	3808
Walsh. George Inverarity	3784
Copeland, Frederick P	3779
Bell. Herbert Cartwright	3765
Jacob. Arthur Otway	3689
Eykyn. Cecil	3649
Gough. George B	3610
Fedden. Clement Agnew	3602
Tyndale-Biscoe. Knie v	3575
Bindock. Nick Francis	3551
Perceval. Philip...	3549
Hall. Louis Ernest	3544
Roosmale-Cocq, C A	3465
Le Quesne, John Simon	3404
Milles, Hon L A...	3397
Cramer-Roberts, Cecil J	3365
Williams, Gresham H P	3316
Hawk, Hon. Harold E...	3037
Patullo. Charlie Morrison	3267
Firth, Richard Anson...	3186
Long, Wm Hoare B	3169
Swanston, Charles W C	3165
Slade, Reginald Robert...	3132
Hoey, Francis Clement...	3114
Lethbridge, Hugh C H...	3061
Shute, Cameron D D	3037
Harter, Oswald Birloy	3034
Bradley-Dyne, Frank	3026
Allen, Phillip	3018
Mounsey-Grant, G J G...	3012
Chevers, John Joseph	2993
Coventry, Hon Charles J	2981
Bald, Norman Elliott C	2931
Cobbold, Alan Ralph	2903
Johnson, Harold Albert	2891
Snow, Arthur Baring	2879
Crawford, John Cane	2856
Sugrue, Jas Marmaduke	2796

FEMALE ECCENTRICITY IN A POLICE COURT.

ON May 12, at Westminster Police-court, a good-looking young woman, with disheveled hair, covered with a lacehawl, described on the charge-sheet as "Tottie Smith," was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with being drunk and disorderly. She was only partly dressed in a striped petticoat, and her appearance in court, and her singular conduct, created considerable amusement. In front of the dock she bowed with mock gravity, and then burst out laughing, at the same time giving the assistant-gaoler, who stood beside her, a playful nudge and a wink.—Mr D'Eyncourt: Is she sober now?—The prisoner: I don't know, are you? (Laughter.) Oh you are a funny old gentleman.—Vince (the assistant-gaoler): She has been locked up in a cell, and has had nothing to drink, so she can't be drunk now, sir.—The prisoner: No, I suppose not; but still I feel pretty jolly.—Vince: Her conduct has been so strange that she has been watched in the cell.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Have you had anything to drink?—The prisoner: Well, that's good. I have had some water. I could have done a soda and brandy. (Laughter.) Are you going to discharge me because I am so young and good looking?—(Laughter.) I think you ought to, you don't often see a girl like me.—The Clerk: What is your right name?—The prisoner (smiling blandly): I am sure you would like to know. (Great laughter.) I'll tell you—Nelly Thornton.—The Clerk: It's not "Tottie Smith," then?—(Laughter.)—Constable 51 A R proved the offence, amid a running commentary from the prisoner, and said that in Leicester-square she surrounded a crowd in Carlisle-place, Victoria-street, on Wednesday afternoon.—The Clerk: Do you wish to ask him any questions?—The prisoner: No, policemen never tell lies (laughter); well; hardly ever. They couldn't if they tried.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Has she been here before?—The prisoner: Yes, for knocking at the wrong door. A nice sort of thing to drag any body to the station for, wasn't it? But you think I am a very nice young lady? (Laughter.) You don't seem to take to me, any of you, and I am sure it's not my fault.—Mr. D'Eyncourt (sternly): Go about your business—The constable: She has no boots on, sir—As the prisoner turned to leave the dock the absurdity of her dress was heightened by a large dress-improver outside the petticoat. She left the court laughing.

LAUNCH OF A NEW TURRET-SHIP.

FINE weather favoured the launch of her Majesty's turret-ship Sans Pareil, which took place on Monday in the presence of thousands of spectators, at the Thames Ship-building Works, at Blackwall. At the subsequent luncheon a numerous company sat down in the great mould-room, which was tastefully decorated with festoons of red and white bunting and numerous flags. The chairman of the company (Mr. Frank Hills) presided, and contrasted the old sailing-ships of the line with the modern ironclads, the general introduction of railways, of the telegraph and telephones, electric lighting, and other of the remarkable changes which had taken place since the Queen's accession to the throne. To the toast to Lady George Hamilton, who christened the ship, Lord George Hamilton replied, and in the course of his remarks alluded to the former Sans Pareils which have been recorded in past Navy Lists. The first was a French ship, captured in 1780 by Lord Howe, and like so many of the prizes of that period was classed among the finest vessels then afloat. She was 193 ft. long, 51 ft. 6 in. beam, and 3,500 ton displacement, having a crew of 814 officers and men. The second Sans Pareil, which was built in 1841 to replace her, was 200 ft. long, 52 ft. broad, and 3,700 tons displacement, having a complement of 700 officers and men. The present ironclad is 340 ft. in length and 70 ft. in breadth and of 10,500 tons displacement. The guns with which the respective vessels were equipped showed equal advances, rising from cast-iron 64-pounders of 21 tons weight in the second Sans Pareil to steel guns 11½ tons in the armament of the present vessel, and throwing projectiles of 1,800 lb. in weight. Lord George Hamilton also testified to the rapidity of execution and the excellence of the work performed by the Thames Shipbuilding Company, and the advantage to the State of the maintenance of such establishments, so competent to aid the national resources in any period of emergency. Mr. Ritchie, M. P., returned thanks for "The Visitors."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

NATIONALITY AND DRESS IN BENGAL.

THE Bengal Government has recently been devoting attention to the subject of the Bengali costume, but apparently without conspicuous success. No one can say, says the writer of "Echoes of the week," in the *Calcutta Evening Journal*, that a "pugree" with a long *choga* and *pajamahs* would suit the hon. pundit of Bengal, whose dress is generally of rather a primitive description, with the exception of his long flowing *chadder*. But such a dress might be acceptable to the pundits of the North-West, Bombay, and Madras, the chief difficulty appearing to be about the head dress, which the Bengal pundit certainly would not appreciate. In their dilemma the Government consulted Pundit Mohesh Chandra Nayaratna, and he gave his opinion that the most suitable dress will be the old fashioned *jora* and an *uhenis* (turban). The *jora* was the court-dress at the time of the Mohamedan rule, and is a sort of *chupkan* placed round the waist, such as is now chiefly worn by Mohamedan musicians at nautches. Such a costume would surely not increase the dignified appearance of a Bengali pundit. As to the head-dress, Pundit Nayaratna thinks that it should be a turban similar to that to be seen in Burra Bazar, Calcutta, worn by the Delhi cloth-sellers. But the turban is to be made of more valuable material than the ordinary cloth, such as Benares silk, and is to be crowned with the emblematic lotus. The pundit asserts that the pundits of Bengal, whose head-dress generally consists of a very small tuft of hair twisted into a tail, would have no objection to wear the turban, as the Shastras enjoin upon the priests to cover their heads at the time of *Hom Jogya* and on the occasion of every other religious ceromony. The question, however, appears to be of far too much importance to be settled off-hand upon the opinion of one pundit only, and it is now said that the opinion of several pundits at the principal *tols* in Bengal are to be taken on the subject. Perhaps by the time it is necessary for any of these long-titled gentlemen to attend a Durbar, the question may be settled.

The *Globe* also has been discussing the proposed reform. Young Bengal has (it says) started another fad in connection with his burning desire for "national development." It has come home to his ingenious mind that his race will never rise to the level of their glorious destiny until they possess a distinctive costume. As the *Indian Mirror* argues, "present diversity in our costume proves a diversity of sentiments, diversity of views, and diversity of feelings among us." This is, of course, "a reproach and a shame" to the most intelligent and united people under the sun. But what is to be done? Even Young Bengal in spite of his imperiousness, despairs of effecting a total change of costume among some 70 millions of people all at once. That would be "sweetly pretty" no doubt, but since native conservatism blocks the way, compromise must be resorted to. One distinctive article of raiment worn by all Bengalis would suffice, it is suggested, for the time being to stamp them as a nation. Which article shall it be, then? The turban; below the head, every Bengli may choose for himself. This freedom of choice is extended to "the European coat and the European pantaloons," raiment much affected by the enlightened. But an orthodox turban must be worn by all, even if the rest of their persons are clothed on primitive and torried zone principles. Might we venture to suggest an aesthetic objection to this proposal? The turban, is undoubtedly, a graceful head dress, and admirably suited to the East. But it only harmonises with flowing drapery; perched on the top of a man in tight European garb, it gives him a top heavy look, besides appearing altogether incongruous. Moreover, Young Bengal realy loveth an embroidered smoking cap, and would be cut to the depths of his tender heart were that badge of dandified culture abolished.

THE CONVERSION OF THE INDIAN FOURS.

THE Indian Government's plan for the conversion of that portion of its Debt which was borrowed in this country at 4 per cent., the interest and principal being both payable in gold, has been subjected to adverse criticism, which does not appear to us quite justifiable. This particular stock amounts in round figures to about 53½ millions sterling, and the plan for its conversion is as follows:—the stock will be redeemable at par on the 1st October of next year, and the Indian Government has offered to exchange it for Three and a Half per Cent. Stock of equivalent amount on the 1st July next. Those who wish to make the exchange must give their consent on or before the 1st June. As the holders cannot be compelled to part with their stock until the October of next year, there are still eighteen months' interest at 4 per cents. to run, and it is not likely that they would consent to sacrifice the difference between 4 per cent. and 3½ per cent. for eighteen months. Therefore, the Government offers to those who consent to the exchange to pay on the 1st July a quarter's interest in full due from the 1st April to the 1st July, and to pay in addition beforehand at the rate of ten shillings per cent. per annum, for the fifteen months until the 1st October 1888. It will be seen that the result of this is to give the holders of the stock a little more than their due. They will receive, that is, the full interest at 4 per cent. for the three months ended with June; they will receive in addition 3½ per cent. on the new stock from the 1st July to the 1st October next year, and they will receive for fifteen months interest at the rate of ten shillings per cent. per annum to represent the difference between 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. But this twelve and sixpence per cent. that will thus be paid them will be given them before it falls due. In the ordinary course of things it would be paid in three half-yearly instalments, on the 1st October next, on the 1st April next, and on the 1st October of next year. Receiving it beforehand they will receive something more than is their due, and on this ground the proposal of the Government has been condemned. Further, it has been pointed out that, before the Government's offer was made public, the price of the Four per Cents. was a little under 102, and that in the course of a few days it ran up to 104. Therefore, it is contended that, in the opinion of the shrewd business men of the City, the option given by the Indian Government to the holders of the Four per Cent, Sterling Stock was worth 2 per cent.; in other words, that the Government had offered to the holders of this stock advantages which were valued by the Stock Exchange at 2 per cent. The whole amount of the stock being a little over fifty-three millions, it follows that, according to this view, the Government has given away to the holders of the stock somewhat over a million sterling. The argument appears to us overstrained. If, for example, we were to turn against those who so argue their own weapons, we might point out that the price has receded from 104 to 103¼, and consequently that in the opinion of the shrewd business men of the stock Exchange the first estimate was at least ½ per cent. too great. But we need not content ourselves with such a reply as this. The offer of the Indian Government can be defended on much broader and more statesmanlike grounds.

It is extremely desirable from every point of view to reduce as far as may be the Indian expenditure. The advance of the Russians in Central Asia and the fall in the Indian exchanges have both added very greatly to the charges of the Government, and every saving that can be made ought, therefore, to be secured without fail and as promptly as possible. Now it is quite true that, if the Indian Government had been content to run a certain risk, it might possibly have made better terms. The conversion need not be effected before the 1st October of next year. The Government has, therefore, nearly eighteen months within which to act, and it might have offered somewhat worse terms to the holders of the Four per Cents. It might for example, have insisted that they must consent to be paid off at par; and as the Three and a Halfs are considerably over par, might have offered them a smaller amount of Three and a Halfs than they now receive. And, similarly, it might perhaps have driven a harder bargain in regard to the difference of interest between 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. But then there is a possibility that it might altogether have failed, and the possibility is not so small that the danger ought to have been incurred. Suppose that a new, frontier question, or the troubles that have broken out in Afghanistan, or any other accident were to involve us in a new dispute with Russia, and that the dispute were to lead to actual hostilities between this and the 1st October next year, what chance would there be of the Indian Government borrowing at 3½ per cent.? The argument of the critics with which we are now dealing is based on the assumption that the Indian Government can, if it needs, borrow at 3½ per cent. at par; and there is no doubt that it can do so if it remains at peace and if the money market is perfectly quiet. But other possibilities must be taken into account, and it seems to us, therefore, that the Indian Government has acted in a business like and statesmanlike manner in at once offering to the holders of its Four per Cents. such terms as ensure the success of the conversion, without running the risks of failure by putting off the matter until some time next year.

One other point appears to us higaly advantageous in this conversion. Of late the Indian Government has been borrowing in this market at the rate of 3 per cent., and we have more than once expressed our opinion that it was unwise to do so. The credit of India has greatly improved of late, but it is not yet good enough to enable the Government to borrow at 3 per cent. at par; and therefore it seems to us wasteful and unwise to secure a small present advantage at the cost of increasing largely the captial of the Debt. Now we are glad that the Indian Government has taken this view of the matter in the conversion. It has decided to convert the Fours into Three and a Halfs; not into Threes, as was expected by many. By so doing it keeps the capital of the Debt at exactly the same figure as before, and yet it secures a substantial reduction in interest. It secures, that is ½ per cent. upon over 53 millions sterling, or more than a quarter of a million per annum. And, at the same time, it makes it possible to effect a further reduction when the credit of India improves sufficiently to enable it to do so. If war breaks out upon the Continent, and, still more, if India herself is involved in war, it is improbable that she will be able to borrow at 3 per cent. for some time to come. But, if war is avoided, the credit of India will again begin to improve. The growth of wealth and population upon the one side, and the scarcity of sound investment securities on the other, tend to raise Stock Exchange prices, and therefore, to raise the credit of borrowing Governments. After a certain number of years, then India, will doubtless be able to borrow at 3 per cent, and, when she arrives at this degree of credit, she will be able to convert her Three and a Halfs into Threes, and thus save another ½ per cent. without adding to the capital of her debt. In the meantime, it is clear that this conversion will make the Three and a Halfs the favourite Indian stock. Adding the old Three and a Halfs to the new converted stock, they will amount together to over 61 millions sterling; a very large stock indeed, which will ensure a free market at all times. We have often pointed out the advantage to an investor of a large stock. Dealers in the Stock Exchange are always able to buy and sell when the amount of a stock is large, and therefore they are ready at all times either to buy or to sell from or to the public. Consequently an investor who buys stock the amount of which is large is always able to sell it again if the occasion arises; whereas there are some stocks yielding a very good rate of interest, which are themselves perfectly safe, that are almost unmarketable because of the small amount of them in the market, and the unwillingness, therefore, of dealers to "make a price" in them. The new Indian Three and a Halfs, then, will be so large as to ensure a free market, and for this reason it is natural to suppose that they will be favourites with the public. Such being the case, it may be inferred reasonably that further attempts to borrow at 3 per cent. will be given up. Had the Government intended to continue its efforts at borrowing at 3 per cent., it would have converted the Fours into Threes, would have made the Threes by far the largest of the Indian sterling stocks, and have consequently given them a preference in the eyes of investors, and ensured after a while the conversion of the Three and a Halfs. That it has not done so we think extremely wise, because thereby it has avoided adding to the capital of the Debt, and has ensured a further saving in the future by the reduction of interests.—*Saturday Review.*

OPENING OF THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition of the Arts, inventions, manufactures, Products, and Resources of the United States, at Brompton was opened on Monday afternoon, May 9, in presence of a large number of persons. The opening proceedings were begun at half-past three o'clock by a performance of "Hail! Columbia" by the Grenadier Guards' Band, after which Archdeacon Farrar, of Westminster, led the company in prayer that the Almighty would bless this undertaking and make it tend to the larger distribution among men of Heaven's gifts for for the use of this life, so that man's discoveries and inventions, arts and sciences, might minister to His service, and that the time might be hastened when war should be no more and all nations clasp hands in his faith and fear. The band then played "God Save the Queen," after which Lord Ronald Gower on behalf of the English council, delivered an address of welcome to the American guests. This council, he said, consisted of about 1,000 leading Englishmen in all walks of life, animated by the common purpose of showing a strong regard and affection for America and Americans. He expressed the hope that this exhibition might be a new bond of amity between England and America. The president of the exhibition, Colonel Henry Russell, returned thanks for this welcome and for the encouragement given to the Americans in their efforts to make a fair show of Yankee industries. Mr. John R. Whitley, director-general of the exhibition, explained that it had been organised and developed solely by private initiative. It illustrated, he said, the aims and conditions of the bright and active, that incalculably wealthy and varied section of human life, which develops its resistless energies and practically inexhaustible resources from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, from lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico. He believed that both n

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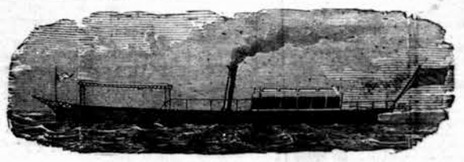

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SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS	CUTS AND WOUNDS	SPAVINS
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SORE THROAT	CRACKED HEELS	BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND
INFLUENZA	OVER REACHES	NOXIOUS INSECTS
	(EDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS	

Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE FARM, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX, 1st December 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.

SIR,—Mr. Buckland's letter re "HIPPACEA" in two severe cases of Eczema in hounds, which appeared in your issue of 27th ult., has interested me much, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the efficacy, in my stable, of this little-known Indian preparation.

A valuable entire horse of mine was troubled with obstinate cracked heels, and for more than a year I tried every remedy that I heard of, but without avail. About six months ago "HIPPACEA" was brought to my notice, and I used it on my horse's heels, with the result that in a week the sores completely disappeared. The ointment seems to produce a soothing effect, and is certainly very healing. I have used it for severe wounds on sheep and pigs, with the same favorable results.

In the interest of the many readers of your journal who are owners of horses and cattle, I venture to trouble you with this letter and shall be glad to know that "HIPPACEA" meets with the success that, from my experience of it, I most unhesitatingly think it deserves.

H. P. BAXTER.

NEW HOUSE, SHADOWHURST, KENT, 20th March 1887.

DEAR SIR,—One of my Hounds suffered from cancer in the lower part of the stomach. After the Cancer was removed the Hound broke the stitches away, and the wound was quite open. I at once applied "HIPPACEA" employing no other remedy. The wound healed in marvellously quick time. I am particularly glad to notice that "HIPPCEA" appears to completely allay irritation and affords the animals treated with it great comfort.

Nearly twelve months experience of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked Heels, Sore backs, or wounds, Sores, and Skin diseases af every kind "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy both in the Stable and Kennel.

Yours faithfully
JOHN C. BUCKLAND,
MASTER, ASHFORD VALE HARRIERS.

I found the "HIPPACEA" you sent me an excellent remedy for wounds and parts affected with thorns after hunting. It seems a good application for recently fired surfaces, apparently encouraging the discharge, preventing irritation, and hastening the healing process. It proved most beneficial in the case of one bad sore back.

Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, Dorchester.
10th January, 1887. D. C. PALLIN, V.S., A.V.D.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, NEWMARKET, 1st January 1887.

I have tried your "HIPPACEA" and find it an excellent remedy for cracked Heels and wounds in general. Please send me three tins by post. C. W. GOLDING.

EXNING, NEWMARKET, 8th January 1887.

I have used your "HIPPACEA" for cracked Heels and for Sores with good effect, and it has given me every satisfaction. JOHN MUMFORD,
Trainer.

BADMINTON, 22nd October, 1886.

I have received a small tin of your "HIPPACEA" from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Please send me a 10s. tin of it that I may give it a fair trial, as I have a horse lame in the fetlock joint.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

BADMINTON, CHIPPENHAM, 1st December. 1886.

I think "HIPPACEA" is excellent for cracked Heels, please send me another 10s. tin.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

SECUNDERABAD, 24th April 1886.

I have given remainder of tin of "HIPPACEA" to another Officer of the 14th Hussars. I think it is wonderfully good stuff. I have tried it on a charger whose hair was all coming off, and the hair is now growing marvellously, and has entirely covered the bald patches. I will recommend it strongly.

LOFTUS THACKWELL,
Captain and Paymaster, 14th Hussars.

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